**ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.**

PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.

THE ADMIRALTY have given official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men; which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.

Training is now going forward.

Applicants desiring to enrol should apply at once to

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.



EVERYTHING
FOR
MOTORING
BY LAND AND SEA.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Phone 27.

[764



No. 18,141. 第一萬八千一百四十一號 日七初月六年辰丙 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 6TH, 1916. 四拜禮 號六月七年五國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.


## THE HOME MAILS.

**TO ARRIVE**

July 5th.—Europe (*vid* Siberia), per s.s. SINKIANG.

**TO DEPART**

July 6th.—Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KASHIMA MARU.

July 6th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.

July 8th.—Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. ANDRE LEBON.

July 12th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

July 12th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada, United Kingdom *vid* Vancouver, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

July 13th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NELLORE.

*N.B.*—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 863

**FRENCH LESSONS**

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

842

**FOR SALE**

COLLECTION of used MACAU POSTAGE STAMPS in packets, ALL DIFFERENT.

20 Stamps for $1. 40 for $3. 60 for $7.
80 for $12. 100 for $20.

**GRACA & CO.,**

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1916 861

**A LING & CO.,**

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 556

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.30 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 7.00 „ ... „ 15 „
7.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days' SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangements at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company' Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON' General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. 500

**MITSUBISHI**
**DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.**

A.1., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c. &c.

**NAGASAKI.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

| | Dock No. 1. | Dock No. 2. | Dock No. 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length on Keel Blocks ... ... | 510 feet | 350 | 714 feet. |
| Width of Entrance on bottom ... ... | 77 „ | 52 | 98 „ |
| Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... ... | 25 „ | 24 | 44 „ |

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

**KOBE.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

| | No. 1 | No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| Lifting Power ... ... ... ... ... | 7,000 tons. | 12,000 tons. |
| Max. Length of Ship taken in ... ... | 460 feet. | 580 feet. |
| Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... ... | 56 „ | 66 „ |
| Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... ... | 22 „ | 26 „ |

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 8,000 tons.

**HIKOSHIMA** (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... ... ... ... ... ... 563 feet 0 inch
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... ... ... ... 56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... ... ... 25 „ 7 „
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[743

**THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.**

**KAIPING COAL.**

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

**KAIPING COKE.**

Complete with the best quality English Cokes for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST **FIREBRICKS** GRADE

**FIRECLAY.**

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD.: HAISHAN, HONGKONG TELEPHONE No. 1030.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.,**
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [38

**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.**

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Seitou (Tsingtao) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the SS. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

**NORTH BOUND.**

| 1st Class Fares | | | Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd. | Calais | Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ 40 £ 8 10 | Shanghai (S.M.R. Stn.) Lv. | | Tuesday | Tues. | Sat. Mon. |
| | Tsingtao " | Ar. | " | — | — |
| | Dairen " | Ar. | " | Th. | Tues. |
| Y 14.85 | " (S.M.R. Train) Lv. | | 8.55 p.m. | Thursday. | |
| | Mukden " | Ar. | 11.25 " | | |
| | " " | Lv. | 11.50 " | | |
| Y 11.50 | Changchun " | Ar. | 7.10 a.m. | Friday | |
| | " (Russian Train) Lv. | | 8.00 " | | |
| R 8.80 | Harbin " | Ar. | 2.00 a.m. | | |

**SOUTH BOUND.**

| 1st Class Fares | | | Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R 8.80 | Harbin (Russian Train) Lv. | | 12.10 a.m. | Thursday |
| | Changchun " | Lv. | 6.30 p.m. | |
| | " (S.M.R. Train) Lv. | | 8.45 " | |
| Y 11.50 | Mukden " | Ar. | 3.55 a.m. | Friday |
| | " " | Lv. | 4.05 " | |
| | Dairen " | Ar. | 8.00 " | Wed. |
| Y 40 £ 8 Y 20 | (S.M.R. Steamer) | Lv. | Noon. | Sat. |
| | Tsingtao " | Ar. | | Mon. |
| | Shanghai " | Ar. | Forenoon | Tues. |
| | | | | Kobe |

* Russian Train Time is 23 minute faster than S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached on which Firs -Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen. 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hoshigaura (the finest sea-side resort in North Chios), all under the Company's Management.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS Co.; Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON.; the NORDISK RESEBUREAU and the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the—

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "MANTETSU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's

**FUSHUN COAL**

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chefoo Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

439

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD

LIST OF BOOKS.

Received per s.s. "NELLORE," June 22nd, 1916.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Royal Academy Illustrated (Published by Authority of the R. A), 1916 ... ... ... ... | $1.60 |
| Some "Frightful" War Pictures, by W. Heath Robertson ... ... ... | .80 |
| W. M. Hughes: The Strong Man of Australia, by S. W. Sprigg ... ... | .80 |
| The Discipline of Musketry, by Major O. St. Leger Davies ... ... ... | .40 |
| The Story of a Prisoner of War: Personal Experiences at Wittenberg, by Arthur Green ... ... ... ... | .80 |
| The Poems of Adam Lindsay Gordon, Arranged by Douglas Sladen ... | 2.40 |
| The Other Side of the Lantern, by Sir Frederick Treves (New Cheap Edition) ... ... ... ... ... | 2.00 |
| How Botha and Smuts Conquered German South-West ... ... ... ... | 1.60 |
| For England, by H. Fielding-Hall... | 2.75 |
| International Finance, by Hartley Withers ... ... ... ... | 2.75 |
| The Soldier Boy, by C. Lewis Hind ... | .80 |
| The Empire on the Anvil, by W. Basil Worsfold ... ... ... ... ... | 4.50 |
| The Medical Annual, 1916 ... ... ... | $ 6.00 |
| Workshop Figures Made Easy ... ... | .40 |
| The Colonial Office List, 1916 ... ... | 12.00 |
| The Soul of Germany, by Thomas F. A. Smith... ... ... ... ... ... | 2.75 |
| The Exporter's Handbook and Glossary, by F. M. Dudeney ... ... ... | 4.00 |
| Five Russian Plays, by C. E. Bechhofer | 2.75 |
| The Mechanical Handling and Storing of Material, by G. F. Zimmer A. M. Inst C.E., with 1,000 Illustrations | 32.50 |
| Palmistry Simply Explained, by James Ward ... ... ... ... ... ... | .40 |
| Modern Europe 1789-1914 ... ... ... | 2.00 |
| Battery Flashes, by "Wagger" ... ... | 2.00 |
| Shakespeare Tercentenary Commemoration Performance, Drury Lane, May 2 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9.50 |
| The Modern Cookery Book ... ... ... | .80 |

CLOTH BOUND NOVELS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Dark Forest, by Hugh Walpole ... | $ 4.00 |
| The King's Man, by John Palmer ... | 4.00 |
| The Little Demon, by Fedor Sologub | 4.00 |
| The Call of the Wild, by Jack London | .80 |
| Initiation, by Robert Hugh Benson ... | .80 |
| Mary, by Winifred Graham ... ... ... | .80 |

BROWN'S SEMAPHORE MODEL, $2.40

[14

## "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Directory and Chronicle of the Far East | $10.00 |
| Do. Do Smaller Edition | 5.00 |
| Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe | 3.50 |
| The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891 | 1.00 |
| The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account ... ... | 0.50 |
| Temporary Mining Regulations in China | 0.50 |
| Regulations for Railway Construction in China ... ... ... ... | 0.50 |
| Reprinting Hansard Reports of the Meetings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually ... | 5.00 |
| Mountings of Naval Guns and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column ... ... ... | 1.00 |
| Warlike Exploits of the Merchant Navy, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh ... ... | 1.00 |
| Political Obstacles to Missionary Success in China ... ... ... | 0.25 |
| Trade Mark Regulations in China ... ... | 0.25 |
| Missionary Directory, cloth cover ... ... | $1.25 |
| Do. paper cover ... ... | 0.80 |
| Dog and Gun in New Territory ... ... | 1.00 |
| From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt C. V. Lloyd; with Maps and Illus. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.75 |
| Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly vol., bound ... ... ... ... | 7.50 |
| Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923 ... ... ... ... ... | 2.00 |
| Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1874 ... ... ... ... | — |
| Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail Days, 1893... ... ... | 1.00 |
| Called Out; or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe ... | 2.00 |
| Plan of the West River ... ... ... ... | 1.00 |
| „ „ „ Victoria... ... ... ... ... | 1.00 |
| „ „ „ Kowloon... ... ... ... ... | 0.75 |
| „ „ „ Peak ... ... ... ... ... | 0.75 |
| „ „ „ New Territory ... ... ... ... | 0.75 |
| Power of Attorney Form... ... ... ... | 0.25 |
| Mail Tables for 1914, on card ... ... ... | 0.35 |
| Do. on paper ... ... | 0.25 |

**NEW CARTRIDGES.**

BY popular English Manufacturers, In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG, at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 541

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI Co).

**COAL DEPARTMENT.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KUBE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG AND CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

Agencies:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs MACONDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs BORNEO Co., LTD.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. B. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1916. [618

**SPEND YOUR VACATION IN BAGUIO**

(PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.

5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.

65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.

GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.

Automobile and Horse Race Tracks

**FIRST CLASS HOTELS**

For Information, address:—
THE CITY SECRETARY,
BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of THOS. COOK & SON.

[788

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.
with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, $12 per annum. Postage $2 to any part of the World.

## HOTELS

THE
**HONGKONG HOTEL**
AND
**GRILL ROOM.**

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

[6]

**KING EDWARD HOTEL**

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

25

**PEAK HOTEL.**

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

[121

**THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.**

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE AND COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,
Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phœnix," Macau.
1st February, 1915. 21

THE
**VICTORIA HOTEL**
**CANTON.**

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES.

862

**SAVOY HOTEL.**

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL in the City. Near to everywhere, and providing all modern conveniences

American or European Plan.

Rates $4 and $5 per day.

Special terms to monthly guests.

Cable address: SAVOY, Telephone No. 2512, C. A. BIDDLE, Manager.

24

INTIMATIONS

NEW SHIPMENT

OF

VICTOR-VICTROLAS

AND

VICTOR RECORDS

RECEIVED BY THE

S.S. "GEORGIAN,"

INCLUDING THE LATEST

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1916. [29

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING JULY 14TH,
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
THE
NEW BANDMAN OPERA & COMEDY CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 14TH:— The World's Record Breaker,
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

SATURDAY, JULY 15TH:— The Great Gaiety Success
"TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

MONDAY, JULY 17TH:— Cyril Maude's Great Masterpiece,
"GRUMPY."

TUESDAY, JULY 18TH:— From the Shaftesbury Theatre,
"THE CINEMA STAR."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19TH:— James Welch's Greatest Success,
"OH! I SAY."

THURSDAY, JULY 20TH:— The New and Revised Version,
"A COUNTRY GIRL."

FRIDAY, JULY 21ST:— From the Royalty Theatre,
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."

SATURDAY, JULY 22ND:—
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY, JULY 24TH:— The Evergreen Record Breaker,
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICE: $3.50, $3, $2 AND $1
Hongkong, 4th July, 1916. [370

INVEST IN
5% EXCHEQUER BONDS.

The War will be won, well won, and quickly won, if behind the firing line the people at home stand and offer their money to the Country. Money cannot be more patriotically used.

Every man and woman should cheerfully invest every dollar he or she can spare in 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds. Every investment is a blow struck at the enemy; every dollar invested helps to shorten the War and to save the lives of our Sailors and Soldiers.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are the simplest and safest investment in the world.

The Bonds are for five years, and the whole of the capital invested will be paid back in cash on the 1st December, 1920. The security is the security of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

Five Important Points.

Bankers will advance money on the security of Exchequer Bonds.
Stockbrokers will hold them as security for loans.
They can be sold on the Stock Exchange.
Trustees can hold Exchequer Bonds, if registered.
The Bonds will be issued in multiples of £100. There are also £5, £20 and £50 Bonds.

[733


## ON THE VIMY HEIGHTS.

### VIVID DESCRIPTION OF A BRITISH SUCCESS.

The ground gained by Lancashire men on the night of May 15-16, in an attack which was splendidly organized and carried out with the greatest courage and resolution, comprises an important position, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, a correspondent at British headquarters. It is on the Vimy ridge, for which the French fought with desperate heroism and with great sacrifice of youth more than a year ago. Then French soldiers stormed up the slopes, flung themselves into the assault on La Folie Farm, and all but thrust the enemy off the heights, which ran like a hog's back between the plain of Lens on the one side—the German side—and the low-lying ground on the other side, where Souchez and Oblain St. Nazaire are now in our hands. I remember the breathless anxiety with which we waited for the news of French progress on the heights of Vimy last September, at the time when we were making our offensive against Loos, which depended so much for its complete success upon the French possession of the ridge. They gained all but the crest, and because they could not get that last rise of ground in spite of all the ferocity of their attacks, the enemy still held Lens, and our victory at Loos was no more than a push forward into another salient, hard to hold and without a great strategical result.

Since we have held this part of the front, relieving the French troops for service elsewhere, the enemy's position on the ridge of Vimy has been a serious disadvantage to us, and on both sides there has been a prolonged and deadly struggle, underground as well as above ground, for the highest slope. As the general of the division here told me today, it is not only worth while to gain a few yards of earth here, but even 15in. may make a world of difference to the lives of men. From that extra height of inches there may be a wide field of observation and a new field of fire for machine-guns. Well, the Lancashire men have gained more than a few inches. According to the most accurate measurements of the mining experts the gain is even more than the 250 yards in length given in our official despatches, but quite 360 yards. Our business is now to hold that—and there is no doubt that the enemy's counter-attacks will be fierce.

MINING OPERATIONS.

For a fortnight before the assault of the Lancashire men the enemy had been very active with his mines, and had blown up several big craters, which formed a semi-circle opposite the line held by our troops until their assault on Monday night. From the lips of these craters, which were 60ft. across, the enemy could direct accurate fire upon our lines, and had great advantage of observation. It was therefore determined to thrust him back from those positions. The Lancashire men in this division are wonderful miners, and the assaulting brigade is commanded by an officer who is not only full of enthusiasm—it is fine to hear the way in which he speaks of these lads, whom he trained at home long before they had their uniforms—but has previously directed many successful mining operations. Attached to him is a company of Royal Engineers and some Welsh pioneers, who could, and did, give priceless aid in operations of this kind.

It was on the evening of May 15, after two days of wet and cloudy weather preventing the enemy's observation, that our heavy artillery fired a short number of rounds to send the Germans into their dug-outs. A few minutes later the right group of mines exploded with a terrific roar, and blew in two of the five old German craters. After the long rumble of heavy earth had been stilled there was just time enough to hear the staccato of a German machine-gun. Then there was a second roar and a wild upheaval of soil when the left group of mines destroyed two more of the German craters, and knocked out the machine gun. The moment for the infantry attack had come, and the men were ready. The first to get away were two lieutenants of the Loyal North Lancashires, who rushed forward with their assaulting parties to the remaining crater on the extreme left which had not been blown up. With little opposition the assault succeeded, and was followed up immediately by working parties, who built up bombing posts with earth and sandbags on the crater lip and began to dig out communication trenches leading to them. The assaulting parties of the Lancashire Fusiliers were away at the first signal, and were attacking the other groups of craters under heavy fire.

The enemy had been thrown into a state of nerves, not without reason, because the explosion of the mines had killed and wounded a large number of his men, and through the darkness there rang out the cheers of masses of men who were out for blood. Through the darkness there now glowed a scarlet light, flooding all that turmoil of earth and men with a vivid, red illumination, as flare after flare rose high into the sky from several points of the German line. Later the red lights died down, and then other rockets were fired, giving a green light to this scene of war. The German gunners were now at work in answer to those beacons of distress, and with every calibre of gun from howitzers to minewerfers they shelled our front lines for two hours. They were too late to stop the success of the assaulting troops.

GRIT OF THE LANCASHIRES.

The officer leading the assault on one of the craters on the right was killed very quickly, but his men were not checked, and with individual resolution and initiative, with the usual grit of the Lancashire man in a tight place, fought on, and won their purpose. Reinforcements of men and bombs were sent up as soon as they were called for, and all the preliminary organization was justified by the machine-like way in which it now worked. Machine-like, yet depending utterly upon the individual strength of soul, a second lieutenant, a very noble young officer, fell dead from a bullet wound after he had directed his men to their posts from the lip of a new mine crater, as coolly as though he were a master of ceremonies in a Lancashire

(Continued on next Column.)

## FUNERAL OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

### IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AND PROCESSION.

The funeral ceremonies in connection with the removal of the remains of Yuan Shih-kai took place at Peking on June 28th. Dealing with the ceremonies, the Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* wrote:—

After President Li Yuan-hung had tendered his condolence, the chief mourner, Yuan Ko-ting, announced the removal of the coffin, which was carried out of the Huai-jen Hall and placed on a small bier carried by thirty-two bearers.

The coffin was carried on the small bier to the Hsihua Mên, where the President bowed as it passed and then returned to his office.

The coffin was then transferred to a large bier covered with a red silk canopy and carried by eighty bearers to Peking-Hankow Railway station.

The procession was extremely picturesque and in many respects a curious mixture of Chinese and foreign styles. According to Chinese custom, the mourners walked ahead of the coffin, the chief mourner being immediately in front of it. The leading portion of the procession consisted of banner-bearers, military and naval guards of honour, several bands, both Chinese and foreign, the latter playing the "Dead March" from "Saul" and also Chopin's "Funeral March."

The ceremonial chair was escorted by mounted guards.

The President's horse, priests and lamas followed. Then came the sedan-chair containing the tablet, followed by the robes and decorations. Following these were seen prominent officials in frock-coats or evening-dress, military officers, the Diplomatic Corps in uniform, the members of the Cabinet and the late President's sons. The latter were dressed entirely in white and walked under a white canopy, each supported by two attendants.

The huge coffin covered with a beautiful red silk canopy on the red bier carried by the eighty bearers dressed in green presented a splendid and impressive spectacle.

After the coffin came a number of lady mourners in chairs

The coffin reached the station about 10.30, where it was entrained with the mourners, the deceased's tablet and the wreaths and decorations.

The train departed some time later, when a salute of 101 guns was fired and all the temples in Peking tolled their bells 101 times.

## RESOURCES OF CYPRUS.

The British annexation of Cyprus has directed attention to the resources of that island, and the Imperial Institute has been investigating the commercial possibilities of Cyprus salt. Salt has for a long time been extracted for local use in Cyprus. It is obtained from two salt lakes, and is a Government monopoly. There is no regular market outside the island at present for the crude salt though a certain quantity was exported to Turkey and Bulgaria before the war. The result of the examination of Cyprus salt at the Imperial Institute was very satisfactory, and it is considered that when refined it should, at a suitable price, find a ready market in the salt-importing countries along the Mediterranean and possibly in India and East Africa.

ball-room. Another second lieutenant, a champion bomb-thrower, with a range of forty yards, flung his hand-grenades at the enemy with untiring skill and with a cheerful contempt of death until he was killed by an answering shot. But the N.C.Os. took up the command of their two young heroes, and the men "carried on" with a quiet and cool resolution which was astonishing at such a time.

By 9.30, only an hour after the attack began, the lips of the two craters on the left centre were firmly held, and the men there had formed up with the Loyal North Lancashires in the third crater on the extreme left. About half an hour before this the party in the two craters on the right centre had joined up with those in the crater on the right, so that the whole chain was held, on the new side, in spite of the enemy's continued endeavours to bomb out our troops. They were hours of anguish for many Germans who lay dreadfully wounded and half-buried, or quite buried, in the chaos of earth made by those mine-craters now doubly upheaved.

Their screams and moans sounding above the guns, the frantic cries of men maddened under tons of earth, which kept them prisoners in deep pits below the crater lips, and awful inarticulate noises of human pain coming out of that lower darkness beyond the light of the rockets, made up a chorus of agony more than our men could endure, even in the heat of battle. They shouted across to the German grenadiers: "We will cease fire if you will, and let you get in your wounded. . . . Cease fire for the wounded!" The shout was repeated, and our bombers held their hands, still waiting for an answer. But the answer was a new storm of bombs, and the fighting went on, and the moaning of the men who were helpless and unhelped.

The fighting men were wonderful, as usual. Lancashire will honour her sons. But not less heroic—I would almost dare to say more heroic except that there are no degrees in real courage—were the working parties who followed up the assault to "consolidate" the position. They did amazing things, toiling in the darkness under abominable shell fire, and their labour was life-saving. By daylight they had built communication trenches with ample head cover from the crater lips to our front line trenches, so that the chiefs and supplies can go up to shelter. It was a superb achievement, and as fine as anything in this war. It is a song of the spade which should be put into a ballad to be learnt by heart.

There was a haze over the battle-field to-day, due to the heat of the sun, which has drawn the moisture out of the earth, and the heavy foliage, so that artillery observation was not easy, but the continual crash of guns came across the fields, which are all gold and silver even to the edge of the battle-line. So far, we hold our gain.

(Continued on next Column.)

## WHY MILITARISM MUST BE CRUSHED.

### WORLD'S FUTURE DEPENDENT ON THE ALLIES' VICTORY.

[BY SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONEY, M.P.]

For us, who have lived to see Armageddon, the wish is most properly father to the thought when we speak of the European conflagration as a war to end war. We must either make such a determination of the matter as shall rid the Old World of the standing menace of militarism, or be resigned to a new era of war and preparation for war which will pale all former human experience. There are well-intentioned people among us, some of them having command of certain printing presses, who either openly or covertly are seeking for peace at any price. It would be well if they considered what that price might be.

Because we have entered upon an era of big scale production and rapid development, it matters immensurably more to civilization than ever before whether peace or war reigns among men. Because science is coming into its own it matters everything whether the magnificent inventions which are now the common property of mankind should be devoted on the one hand to the increase of wealth, the reconstruction of the material framework of society, the preservation and prolongation of life, and the multiplication of every rational means of happiness, or, on the other hand, to the piling up and use of weapons of offence and defence, the destruction of life, and the proliferation of misery and distress.

This is the issue which stands nakedly before us.

We may remind ourselves of what change in scale means as applied to warfare by recalling the number of soldiers who fought at Waterloo 100 years ago. The allied troops commanded by Wellington were 68,000 in all, and to these the United Kingdom contributed fewer than 30,000. Napoleon opposed them with perhaps 75,000 men. To-day we fight in fortified lines that stretch across continents and demand the service and sacrifice of millions of men. And in the material of war the change is even more remarkable than in regard to the numbers of men at arms. On the material side war has passed into what may be called the factory stage, in which death is dealt out on a large scale by machinery, just as standardized parts are made on a large scale for the purposes of peace.

Whereas, in the opening years of the nineteenth century, all the countries of all the world produced only a few hundred thousand tons of iron in a year, we have reached a period in which we find Germany in a single month of war making nearly 1,400,000 tons of steel for conversion into the apparatus of war.

It is just because we had failed fully to adapt ourselves in peace to the new scale of world affairs that this war has proved so hard a trial for us. Indeed, in the opening years of the twentieth century we narrowly escaped the loss of sea power because so many well-meaning people failed to grasp the fact that Germany was beginning to apply to naval affairs the large-scale conceptions which she had already applied to industrial affairs.

NEW CONDITIONS.

The new engineering and the new chemistry have added enormously to the terrors of warfare, and created possibility of death and disaster to every household.

Aerial and under-sea navigation have in a few years, and while yet these inventions are in their infancy, led to the butchering of thousands of non-combatant men, women, and children. If we fail to stay these horrid developments the warfare of another generation will be a thing in which no ship will be safe upon the seas, in which no commerce will be possible, and in which no inland city or surface work of whatever kind or purpose, or however far from seaboard, will be secure from attack and possible destruction.

A nation, to guard itself from these perils, which should be sufficient to rid us from the never accurate proverb that there is nothing new under the sun, will have to make preparations against possible war on a scale and of a kind which will dwarf all former efforts.

Whereas, even at the very end of the nineteenth century, by spending upon the Navy about one-fourth of what we spent on beer we could make our shores inviolate and our security absolute, we have now to face the coming of a time when, if the menace of war is to continue, a large proportion of the wealth, which means the work, of the nation will be needed to give it not absolute but reasonable security.

I am not speaking in terms which have application to one nation alone. These issues are world issues, and they concern the comfort, safety, and happiness of all civilization. They matter as much to the citizens of America, who still falsely feel themselves to be mere spectators of an Old World conflagration, as to ourselves, who are now actually at war. In fighting the war-makers we are in a new and greatly enlarged sense fighting the battle of civilization.

What is there of hope for mankind in view of the direful possibilities of which I have spoken? This: that we have allied, in a pact for the overthrow of a military despotism, nations which number something approaching one-half of all the world's people. The Allies count, in the 450 millions of the Russian Empire, the 140 millions of France and Italy and their colonies, nearly 800 millions, to say nothing of the Belgians, the Portuguese, the Japanese, the Servians, and the Montenegrins. To break by this alliance the military power of the Central Empires and to create a rule of peace among the victors—a rule which they will have power to extend over the whole of the Old World—is the aim to keep steadily before us. We need not be perturbed by its dimensions, but rather encouraged to believe that this century of large doings may witness the largest treaty of peace ever made by men.

AMERICA'S PLACE.

Americans are increasingly realizing the truth that no part of the world can in these days afford to be indifferent to the sufferings of any other part. It is not the case that while Europe is in flames Americans can afford to be onlookers, viewing the sufferings of other nations with more or less of emotion, and supplying them with food and munitions with more or less of profit.

The United States has even now to enlarge her armaments. It will be impossible for her in the future to avoid enormous warlike preparations if the issue of the European conflict is either adverse to the Allies or ends in what some people call a stalemate, but which I prefer to call a truce. America has the liveliest interest in preventing the recurrence of a conflict which even now, with submarine and aerial warfare in their infancy, imperils the lives and wealth of neutrals.

I should like to think of a determination which would add to the great European pact, with its 800 millions of people, the 100 millions of the United States, and with them, perhaps, the greater part of the seventy millions of the Latin Americas. Such a combination could hold the peace of the world in its hands, and enable all men to devote their energies not to destroying each other's efforts, but to that eternal contest with Nature which we call civilization.

Man has not yet conquered the world in which he lives. All that he has succeeded in doing is to wring from its reluctant natural forces a poor living for the majority, a moderately comfortable living for a very small proportion of the white races, and what in a comparative sense we term riches for a number of families so small as to be quite inconsiderable. This in spite of the magnificent inventions which characterized the nineteenth century, and to which the twentieth century has already added so great an endowment. What has stood in the way of a greater command of the world and its materials?

Always the explanation is to be found in the under-employment of known means of creating an abundant supply of commodities. In that under-employment war and preparation for war are factors which must be eliminated before man can advance to his proper kingdom.

RULE OF PEACE.

The United States of America, to whose Government is committed one of the largest and richest areas of the world cannot afford to view with complacency the new factors of warfare which will make it impossible for her to avoid the creation of gigantic armaments if this war ends in anything but the complete overthrow of militarism. The adequate defence of the new warfare, exercised upon the scale of twentieth-century engineering, is a thing which the imagination boggles at.

Against the direful prospect of a continuance of war and armed peace, let us picture the results of the bright alternative.

Given such a rule of peace as in these words I have dared to write of, the possibilities of human development in the twentieth century are for practical purposes unlimited. Let it be considered what we have made of engineering in this country in a brief period of twenty-two months because we have been put to it by the exigencies of war. It would seem to the unthinking that a miracle has been accomplished. Things made of iron and steel have been multiplied as never before in this country. It is no miracle, however. What has been done because we are at war might have been done, but was not done, while we were at peace.

It is not that our power to produce has grown, it is simply that latent power has been utilized. In actual practice it has been shown how in a very little while labour can be organized, in spite of the withdrawal from work of millions of men, to much greater purpose. What, then, might not be done if a rule of peace, combined with the determination to make the best of known inventions, set free our energies to create wealth for the community—to breed things for the preservation and maintenance of life instead of for the destruction of our best men?—*Daily Express.*

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

The following practices for the forthcoming Promenade Concerts have been arranged. Members of these units are not required to attend any kind of patrols, drills, or musketry; nor must they voluntarily perform any of these duties on a date fixed for a practice:—

July 10th.—Band practice, 6 p.m. sharp.
" 17th.— do.
" 21st.— do.
" 25th.— do.
" 31st.— do.
" 13th.—Orchestra practice, Club Lusitano, 6 p.m. sharp.
" 20th.— do.
" 27th.— do.

No engagements will be made to play in public prior to the holding of the above Concerts.

SAPPER DYSON, R.E.

Prior to his leaving for home, a sum of over £60 was handed to Sapper Dyson in the name of the Hongkong Police Reserve.

DISCIPLINE AND DEFAULTERS.

This department has been taken over by Captain Franks, A.S.P. (R.), assisted by Staff-Inspector McEwen.

All reports as to absence from Patrol duty, drill, etc., must be reported either direct to the A.S.P. (R.), Victoria Gaol, or through the D.S.P.'s. office.

TRANSFER.

Trooper 722 Goldring is transferred to No. 2 Section, and will report to Crown-Sergeant Wilks for duty.

RESIGNATION.

P.-c. 669 Moore is invalided out on the certificate of the Surgeon-Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

A number of Chinese gentlemen have undertaken to become Founders of a Police Reserve Headquarters' Club, and it is expected that the premises will be ready on about August 1st.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R).

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I should be glad if you would correct a mis-statement in Professor Middleton Smith's article in to-day's *Daily Press*. Professor Smith is mistaken in thinking that he was the only Professor in the University for a year, as I was myself Professor of Political Economy from October, 1912.—Yours faithfully,

W. J. HINTON.

Hongkong University, 5th July, 1916.

### "NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—One has repeatedly noticed in public print the suggestion that Britons living outside the United Kingdom might well be asked to help the Mother-country by paying income-tax. The point has also been raised in connection with the registration of Shanghai companies in London, which, *nolens volens*, pay the tax. And correspondents seem to ignore the fact that a principle of some importance is involved; in fact, the very principle that led to the famous "Declaration of Independence" of the United States.

No one in his senses would, I think, venture to assert to-day that our American Colonies were not right in their resistance to an obstinate and mentally-deficient King, determined to put into practice a foolish mother's advice—"Be a king, George!" and to his incompetent Prime Minister, who, to his cost, dared to ignore the solemn warnings of real statesmen like Chatham and Burke.

For a century and more no British government has ventured to impose a tax on any of our colonies, and it is most unlikely that it will be done now, however great the need. On the other hand, a very possible result of the War will be a fundamental change in the British Constitution, including the creation of an Imperial Parliament with a proportion of representatives from each of the Dominions beyond the Seas. Nor should the difficulties and objections to providing similar representation for the smaller British communities dotted all over the world—the Crown Colonies, the trading ports—prove insuperable. In return for the boon of direct representation in Parliament, the Englishman abroad, whose home is also outside one or other of the self-governing colonies, would, as a rule, gladly submit to taxation for Imperial purposes. For it would be idle to pretend that the present system, or rather want of system, is at all satisfactory. Some of the more important of the smaller Colonies have committees, or councils, partly elected, but usually the vote of the official and nominated members can swamp the votes of elected members. If Weihaiwei may be taken as at all typical, there are British possessions which—perhaps unavoidably—are denied even this privilege. Fourteen years ago three civilian members of our community were nominated to form a committee, euphemistically described as an "Advisory Council." The "Council" had, I believe, one meeting, but no more. In fact, the thing died of infantile paralysis! The resulting form of government may be described as "paternal," or "personal," according to its effect on the individual. In any case, even if unavoidable, it is a form of government that is un-English; it is certainly not "government by consent." The sense of corporate unity is destroyed; a healthy public opinion is non-existent; legitimate criticism of public matters is taboo. Man being a gregarious animal and the art of conversation being long since dead, we are reduced to discussing our neighbours and indulging in other questionable forms of exercising our talents and our powers of imagination; and "society" is synonymous with "flunkeydom."

It ought not to be outside the limits of practical statesmanship to provide these smaller British communities, arranged in groups according to their white population, with direct Parliamentary representation.

There is one other reform urgently needed. It is not good for the governor, or the governed, that his term of office should be unlimited. In the larger colonies the term is fixed, and there is no real reason why it should not be the rule in the smallest. It speaks volumes for the type of men who represent the Imperial Government that hitherto there has been, comparatively speaking, so little mis-government, so little friction. None the less, it is a mistake that one man should be in supreme control for ten or fifteen years.—I am, etc.,

HERBERT L. BEER.

Weihaiwei School, June 26th, 1916.

## WAR CHARITIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The following telegram received by the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in acknowledgment of the undertaking by the Colony to provide £10,000 a year for the duration of the War towards the support of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, Bryanston Square, London, is published for general information:—

"Your telegram, 16th June, Army Council desire expressions of most grateful thanks to be conveyed to War Charities Committee."

Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX,
Hon. Secretary,
War Charities Committee.

Secretariat for Chinese Affairs,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1916.

## THE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to the Notice appearing in your paper this morning, can you kindly say whether Pensioners of the Hongkong Government are exempted under Clause (2) of the above-mentioned Notice?

Are cripples or the bed-ridden bound to call *personally* at the Office of the Captain Superintendent of Police, as may be inferred from the opening paragraph of the said Notice?—Yours thankfully,

PENSIONER.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1916.

## HONGKONG CHAUFFEUR'S JEALOUSY.

### EXILE GARAGE MAN BEATEN ALMOST TO DEATH.

In the early hours of yesterday morning five chauffeurs employed at the Dragon Cycle Company entered the Exile Garage armed with hammers and other heavy weapons, gagged a chauffeur who was sleeping, dragged him from his cubicle and commenced to beat him unmercifully. Eventually the man's cries brought help, three of his assistants were arrested, and the others got away.

The arrested men were brought before Mr. Orme yesterday, and in their behalf Mr. Dennys pleaded not guilty. Mr. Hind prosecuted.

The evidence given went to show that great jealousy exists between the different Chinese chauffeurs in the Colony, and this was alleged to have been the cause of the assault. The complainant, it was stated, was so badly injured that he had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital. He was severely damaged about the head and body, and one of his legs was also badly cut and bruised. He was beaten almost to death. The affair occurred at 2.15 a.m. on Wednesday.

A remand was applied for and granted.

## SOLICITOR'S ALLEGATION.

### THAT HIS CLIENT HAD BEEN "BEATEN LIKE A DOG."

A Chinaman who was charged with being in possession of 18 taels of Government opium dross at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday was defended by Mr. Faithfull, who pleaded not guilty.

A Chinese detective spoke to arresting the man as he was coming off a steamer which had just arrived from Singapore. Defendant had a suspicious-looking box with him and upon this being opened it was found to contain the drug in a false bottom.

Replying to Mr. Wood, who asked how Government opium dross was able to leave Singapore, Inspector Wilden said that it must have been for the use of the crew.

Mr. Faithfull claimed that his client was bringing the box to Hongkong for "another man," and that the reason he ran away was because he was ill-treated by the Chinese officer who arrested him. Mr. Faithfull also alleged that his client was beaten and treated like a dog. "If a man is suspected or even guilty of a crime it is surely no reason why he should be beaten in this way."

The officer denied the allegation of ill-treatment and the case was remanded.

## AN ENEMY TRADE-MARK.

### CHARGE AT THE HONGKONG POLICE COURT.

The case was resumed at the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Wood, in which Li Tak Man, of the Kwong Yat Lung firm, 198, Wellington Street, was summoned for selling 24 snuff-boxes on which was the trade-mark of William Meyerink & Co., a German firm now in liquidation. A second summons charged him with having in his possession for sale a quantity of such snuff-boxes, bearing the registered trade-mark of the same firm. The summons was taken out by Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, manager of Alex. Ross & Co., the liquidators of William Meyerink & Co. Mr Shenton prosecuted.

Mr. A. S. D. Cousland said his firm were appointed liquidators of Messrs. William Meyerink & Co. in October, 1914, in pursuance of the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance. William Meyerink & Co. were the registered owners of the trade-mark produced, and the ownership was now vested in Alex. Ross & Co. under the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance. This trade-mark was used in respect of snuff-boxes, like those produced.

Mr. Shenton here produced three parcels of snuff-boxes, bearing the trade-mark referred to, which were recovered from the defendant's premises.

Mr. Cousland said that the boxes produced were not Meyerink's goods though they were identical in make and trade mark, the name of Messrs. Meyerink only being missing. Meyerinks, he added, obtained these goods from Austria or Germany; they did not come from Japan.

His worship, after examining the tins, genuine and otherwise, said there was no doubt as to the difference in the goods.

Mr. de Souza, who was an assistant in Meyerink & Co., having been with them since 1902, and who is now on the staff of the liquidators, said the goods produced were not those of Meyerink & Co.; they were imitations. Before the war the firm did a large business in tin boxes bearing the trade-mark concerned, selling 70 to 75 cases of tins a year. They had none of these tins in stock but there were some on the way out when hostilities commenced, the vessel having been interned. The goods came from Germany and Austria, and each case contained 3,000 tins.

Inspector Watt said that on 27th June he visited defendant's premises. He searched the premises and found a number of the tins produced, some of which were in show cases. Defendant was asked where he obtained the goods, and he replied: "From the Yee Wo (Kobe) firm's man." He also said that he bought 300 dozen of the tins from Japan in April last.

In the witness-box defendant admitted ordering the tins from Japan, but said he was not aware that they had also been sold by Meyerink & Co. He did not know that he was doing wrong.

Mr. Shenton expressed the opium that the defendant knew there was a good market for the tin snuff-boxes, and he also knew what he was about in having Meyerink's trade-mark upon them.

His worship took the same view and imposed a fine of $100 and $25 costs.

## THEFT OF A NAVAL WHISTLE.

### COOLIE SENTENCED.

At the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, a coolie was charged with stealing a whistle off one of H.M.'s ships now in harbour. A petty officer gave evidence to the effect that the defendant was a coolie employed by the Ordnance Department. When witness was on deck he saw the defendant take the whistle off its tube and put it in his pocket.

Defendant's story was to the effect that he took the whistle to have a look at it; he did not mean to steal it.

His worship sentenced defendant to four months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## THE ABERDEEN MURDER CHARGE.

The Aberdeen road-maker who is charged with the murder of another road-maker as the result of a quarrel over a pair of missing wooden clogs was again brought before Mr. Wood yesterday.

Another road-maker was called to say that it was accused who commenced the quarrel which terminated fatally, and a further remand was granted.

## BOAT WOMEN.

### WHO OBSTRUCT LOCAL SHIPPING.

Two Chinese boatwomen appeared before Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, charged with causing an obstruction in the harbour. It was stated by Mr. H. W. Hearne, of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, that these two women brought their junks right under the bows of a Japanese boat which was making for her berth, and the skipper was placed in a quandary, whether to drop the anchor "through the junks" or allow his vessel to swing into the harbour again. Such women, he said, were a great nuisance to shipping.

A fine of $25 each was imposed.

## OUR SOBER SOLDIERS.

### LORD FRENCH'S TRIBUTE.

Admirable work by the Royal Army Temperance Association was described at the twenty-second annual meeting of that body, at which Field-Marshal Viscount French presided, at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Lord French, who is chairman of the council, said that was the first time he had presided since the lamented death of Earl Roberts, and he desired to express what an irreparable loss they sustained when their beloved Field-Marshal, who lived and died for his King and country, was taken from them. (Cheers.)

Great changes had become apparent in the Army through the work of the association, resulting in an enormous reduction in the percentage of defaulters, courts-martial, and cases of drunkenness. Canteens were less frequented, crime had been reduced, and the inculcation of thrift and temperance was being felt throughout the Army. But perhaps the most severe and excruciating test had been the events of the last two years, during which time the Army had been engaged in the most trying and exhausting campaign that history had ever known. The manner in which soldiers had acquitted themselves in the most trying and exhaustive campaign in history was in complete accord with the best traditions of the past. It could not be denied that in war as we saw it to-day there was a greater call upon individual heroism, courage, initiative, and endurance than ever before.

Lord French proceeded: "Instead of the hard-fought battle of one or two days' duration, followed by periods of freedom from excessive strain, instead of returning from twenty-four hours of trench work to a bivouac secure from fire, our soldiers in the field have to endure an existence under constant fire which covers miles of ground and goes on incessantly from week-end to week-end. Speaking from my own experience in command of the Army in France for seventeen months, I believe that the great fighting qualities of the individual soldier were never so marked as in this tremendous war. When its history comes to be written, the nation will learn what it owes above all else to the man in the trench. Such a result could not have been obtained without the moral atmosphere of the soldier undergoing a great change.

"For thirty or forty years the soldier has been indicating that change. Men who can endure life in the trenches as we know it to-day, with the cheery sang-froid which has characterized our soldiers in the field, must surely have been subject to influences different from those of the past. Their moral fibre must be stronger, their patriotism and sense of duty higher, and the best ideals within them must have been stimulated and brought out. I venture to think that to this association we chiefly owe the influence in producing those splendid results." (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Birmingham, who was in the uniform of an Army chaplain, said if legislation on the drink problem was good for war time, it would be wise to let it remain in peace time.

Mr Clare White (general secretary) stated that the sale of beer in the canteens was 50 per cent. less than when the association started, and nineteen detention barracks had been closed. They had 382 branches, with 161,328 members, in the Regular and New Armies and a further 38,763 members in India. (Cheers.)

## "WEARING-DOWN" TACTICS.

The war correspondent of the *Strassburger Post* communicates some interesting information from Main Headquarters. After criticising the French view of the object and progress of the military operations round Verdun, he writes:—

The German military authorities have never even suggested that the intention is to take Verdun. The fall of a fortress may be included as a subsidiary incident in the accomplishment of greater tasks. Whenever it has been the immediate aim, in the East as in the West, no fortress has long withstood a German attack.

When our enemies, overcome by nervous insecurity in consequence of the events round Verdun, attribute to the German military authorities what the latter have never admitted, they do this with the object of diverting the attention of the French from the real purpose and success of the Verdun battle.

The correspondent declares that the sole intention of the German military authorities was and is to wear out and destroy as many as possible of the enemy's best troops at the least possible cost to Germany. He adds that the success which has attended this plan is as complete and brilliant as the tactical surprises of Tannenberg and Gorlitz.


INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.



Go To Bed Happy. Get Up Happy.
Wear a
Loose-Fitting
B.V.D.
(Trade Mark)
Short Sleeve, Knee Length Sleeping Suit.
Made from thin, cool fabrics that let the air through. Cut on full, free lines that prevent tightness at any point. The comfiest sleeping suit to be had. Not a penny more costly than night apparel of any other sort that you might purchase.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S
B. V. D.
SLEEPING SUITS

WHITE NAINSOOK $3.00 PER SUIT.
COLOURED SOISETTE $4.75 PER SUIT.

"AERTEX" CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

COAT CUT VESTS $2.00 EACH.
KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS $2.00 EACH.

"AERTEX" ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

MEN'S NAVY
SWIMMING and BATHING SUITS
$2.00 AND $3.00 PER SUIT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
[8]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Fare by Night Steamer | $6.00 |
| Return " " (available also for return by day steamer) | 11.00 |
| Single Fare by Day Steamer | 5.00 |
| Return " " | 9.00 |

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 6TH JULY, 1916.
8 a.m. HONAN. | 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. | 5 p.m. FATSHAN.

FRIDAY, 7TH JULY, 1916.
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. | 8 a.m. HONAN.
10 p.m. FATSHAN. | 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,000. | S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 9TH JULY, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship
"TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. SUI AN.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. HANNING, 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or *vice versa* by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123




ONE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 and 2 Strength. Price $2.0 each. Chemists. CURES BLOOD POISON, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, PILES. SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, London, Eng. PARIS DEPOT: 12, RUE CASTIGLIONE. NEW YORK DEPOT: 30, BEEKMAN ST. THE NEWDRAGEE (CASTILLES) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING. A CURE FOR YOU. ASK THE TRUE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' TO BE SURE. GET STAMP & PRICE TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1915. With INDEX. Price $7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 16th March 1916.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, commencing at 3.45 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be $1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1916. [876

### NOTICE.

### NORTH-WEST TRADING CO., LTD.,

OF

SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, HONGKONG.

AT the ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING held at Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., Mr. FRANK HAMILTON SAWYER, Supervisor of the Foreign Department, was elected Vice-President of this Company, to take effect from the 1st of March, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. T. HODGE,
Secretary.

Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
3rd July, 1916. 877

G. R.

### NOTICE.

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

ALL Persons not exempted who remain in the Colony for more than one week are required to register themselves at the Office of the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

(a) In the case of Residents in the Colony, before July 23rd, 1916.
(b) In the case of new arrivals, within one week of arrival.

The following are exempted:—

(1) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval and Military Forces.
(2) Civilians in the permanent employment of the Colonial Government or of the Military authorities.
(3) Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Hongkong Police Force, or Special Police Reserve.
(4) Consular Officers of Foreign States.
(5) The wives and daughters of persons included in any of the 4 clauses specified above.
(6) Persons of Chinese Race.
(7) Persons not exceeding 18 years of age.

Forms of registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the Enquiry Office G.P.O., Hongkong, The Branch Post Office at Kowloon and at all Police Stations.

The penalty for failing to comply with this Ordinance is a fine not exceeding $50.

C. McL. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1916. [874

### NOTICE.

MR. A. VIVIAN HOGG, having Resigned his position in our Firm, his "Power of Attorney" is withdrawn as from June 20th.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [849

### NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES HERD, Manager of our Canton Branch, with power to Sign our name by Procuration.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [850

### NOTICE.

MR. A. VIVIAN HOGG has joined our Company as a Director as from the 1st June, 1916.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
Canton, 1st July, 1916. [851

### WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.

For particulars apply to—
"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th Jun 1916. [785

G. R.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale. | Registry No. | Locality | Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.) N. | S. | E. | W. | Contents in feet Square feet | Annual Rent. | Upset Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1901. | At the junction of Jordan and Station Roads Inland Lot No. 102, Kowloon. | feet | feet | feet | feet | | $ | $ |
| 1 | | | As | per | sale | plan. | 40,436 (about) | 404 | 40,40 |

Hongkong, 30th June, 1916. [864

## INTIMATIONS

### NOTICE.

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTH PAYMENT of INTEREST of the 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said Loan, which have been published in the *Government Gazette* and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following Important Points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: the 30th June of the 5th year of the Chinese Republic.
2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:
   a. All Magistrate's Yamen.
   b. The Head and Branch Offices of the BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.
   c. The Reliable Agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.
3. The methods for the claiming of interest: The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of $1,000 Bonds and of $10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax and duties. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "Big Dollar," and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order.
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS
Peking, 15th June, 1916. [839

### THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS.)

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1916, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 8 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. | At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong. |
| CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA. | |
| RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK. | |
| BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. | Tientsin & Hongkong only. |
| YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. | At Tientsin & Shanghai only. |
| BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER. | |

The Interest, less Income Tax at 5/- in the £ will be:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ON £20 BONDS. | | | |
| Per Coupon (Gross) | | 12. | 0 |
| Less Tax at 5/- in the £ | | 3. | 0 |
| Net amount payable | | 9. | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ON £100 BONDS. | | | |
| Per Coupon (Gross) | | 3. | 0 |
| Less Tax at 5/- in the £ | | 15. | 0 |
| Net amount payable | | £2. | 5. 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ON £500 BONDS. | | | |
| Per Coupon (Gross) | | 15. | 0. 0 |
| Less Tax at 5/- in the £ | | 3. | 15. 0 |
| Net amount payable | | £11. | 5. 0 |

Payment will be made in Taels at the Demand Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [855

G. R.

### NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

### VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER,"

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE ..... $1.75

On Sale at:—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.
" MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
" MESSRS. BREWER & Co.
Canton: MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & Co.

## HOUSES TO LET

### TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).

Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
691

### TO LET.

A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE, at No. 19, Kennedy Road East; Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Outhouses Complete.

Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Vœux Road Central.
[836

### TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
665

### TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[37

### TO LET.
From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[618

### TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vœux Road.
[811

### TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.

Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[809

### TO LET—FURNISHED.

"IDDESLEIGH," 5, Bowen Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July.

Apply to—
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[803

### TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.
[622

### TO LET.

OFFICES in Princes' Building.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co
[572

### TO LET.

NO. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMEEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
[415

### TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1, "HILLSIDE," THE PEAK.

Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
32

### TO LET.

TWO BOOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD
Alexandra Buildings
[892

### FOR SALE.

ONE 10½ B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings
[84

## INTIMATION



JUST RECEIVED

PER S.S. *ATREUS*.

NEW STOCK OF

# DEWAR'S

"IMPERIAL INSTITUTE"

AND

"EXTRA SPECIAL"

# SCOTCH WHISKY.

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

13

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6TH JULY, 1916.

## THE RECENT IRISH RISING.

THE Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Irish rising attributes the disturbance to the Irish Government's failure to suppress lawlessness. The Irish Government, in this instance, means Mr. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, the Chief Secretary, for the position of the Lord Lieutenant had been reduced to that of a mere puppet. The evidence given both in London and in Dublin showed that repeated warnings were given of the dangerous nature of the Sinn Fein movement to the authorities at Dublin Castle by Major PRICE, of the Intelligence Department; General Sir NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, of the Royal Irish Constabulary; Chief Commissioner JOHNSON, of the Dublin Metropolitan Police; and *Lord* MIDLETON. Lord MIDLETON, indeed, was most persistent. As far back as last November he strongly urged Mr. BIRRELL to disarm the Sinn Fein Volunteers and forbid them to parade, but Mr. BIRRELL replied that suppression, or the attempt at suppression, would do more harm than good, adding very expressively: "I laugh at the whole thing." Finding the Chief Secretary unwilling to rise to the occasion, Lord MIDLETON tackled the Under Secretary, Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, who took a more serious view of the situation, but was, apparently, powerless to act independently of his superior. Undismayed, Lord MIDLETON interviewed the Prime Minister and also the Lord Lieutenant. The attitude of Mr. ASQUITH has not been disclosed, but, having regard to the opinion held by his colleague in the Cabinet, it is reasonable to assume that it was suave and non-committal. The Viceroy, on the other hand, was anxious that the forces of the Crown should be strengthened in Ireland and in this, it is only fair to add, he was supported by Mr. BIRRELL. The War Office replied that to grant the request would delay the training of the troops, and that if soldiers should be needed, they could be quickly sent over from Liverpool. The object, however, was to make such a display of force in Dublin as would prevent a rising rather than to wait for a rising and quell it afterwards, but this point the War Office do not seem to have understood. On the eve of the revolt, when events appeared to have established the connection between the Sinn Fein organisation and the Germans, the Viceroy was anxious to arrest the ringleaders of the movement, but Sir MATTHEW NATHAN demurred on the ground of illegality and action was delayed until too late. Although the Viceroy complained that he had no means of asserting his views when they conflicted with those of his nominal subordinates, his functions being confined to unsolicited advice and energetic representation, he added:—"Sir MATTHEW NATHAN was perfectly frank, and, in view of the fact that he differed from me in regard to our relative positions and on matters of policy, he never was, in any sense of the word, disloyal, and I always had the greatest admiration for his whole-hearted devotion to the public service." The Royal Commission, while admitting that Sir MATTHEW "carried out the Government's policy most loyally," are of opinion that he "did not sufficiently impress upon Mr. BIRRELL the necessity for more active measures." Pending the receipt of the full report it is not easy to discover the grounds upon which this opinion is based. For, although Sir MATTHEW admitted that he dealt with the Police reports entirely on his own initiative, it was his practice to send on the more important of them in bulk each night to the Chief Secretary, whose official duties obliged him to remain in London for most of his time. The Chief Secretary not only had a very good general knowledge of the situation in Ireland but he was also aware that a sham attack on Dublin Castle had taken place in October and that brigades of women were being trained for first-aid work. His application to the War Office shows conclusively that he was apprehensive of trouble; indeed, he admitted that he was always exceedingly nervous as to what might happen in Dublin. The real truth of the matter is, of course, that the Government's inaction was due to a settled policy dating back several years, and this tied everybody's hands. For obvious reasons it was desired to represent the situation in Ireland as entirely satisfactory, and it was believed that if the Irish Volunteers were left alone the threatened rising would "blow over" without any bloodshed." On the other hand, "If there had been disarmament," said Sir MATTHEW in his evidence before the Commission, "there would have been bloodshed, and though probably it would have been small in amount as compared with that which occurred, it would have been represented as resulting from arbitrary and unprovoked action, and would have been difficult to defend." It is always, of course, easy to be wise after the event, but it has to be remembered, in justice to the Government, that their policy of non-interference with the Ulster and Nationalist Volunteers resulted in Ireland presenting a united front to the enemy instead of being rent from end to end with internecine strife. The Sinn Fein movement was, it is true, engineered by men with different aspirations from either of those two organisations, but even Mr. REDMOND, with his intimate knowledge of the country and its people, regarded it as "negligible."

A mail for Europe *vid* Siberia, closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Professor C. A. Middleton Smith is returning to the Colony on about the middle of the month.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of $100 from "Anonymous" towards the Hongkong Hut Fund (No. 2), which now has $1,151.03 to its credit.

The P. & O. Homeward mail steamer *Karmala*, with the Hongkong mails of the 19th May, arrived in London on the 3rd instant.

We are informed by H.E. the Governor that the Concert in aid of the War Relief Fund which the Humphrey Bishop Company was to have held on the 10th inst. is now unavoidably postponed until the 10th of August. All those who have provided themselves with tickets of admission can either retain their tickets for use on the 10th of August, or return them to Messrs. Moutrie & Co. and obtain a refund.

The third Gymkhana meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday.

Mr. G. W. King H. M. Coroner at Shanghai, concluded his inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Goold, whose body was found in the Huangpu on June 22, some days after she had been first missed by her friends. After hearing the evidence a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

The final results of the Chinese Civil Service examinations have been published. Out of some 3,000 candidates who sat for the examinations, says the *Peking Gazette*. 15 have successfully passed the examination for the diplomatic service, 50 for judicial officers and some 300 other successful candidates for other branches of the civil service.

## ECHO OF HONGKONG BANK FRAUD.

### RIBEIRO DEPORTED TO TIMOR.

At Macao on Tuesday the man Ribeiro, who was connected with the fraud on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a few months ago and absconded to Macao, was sentenced by that Court to deportation to Timor for a period of six years.

Ribeiro, who was formerly clerk in the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., along with a man named Pommeroy, forged the name of the Hon. Mr. D. Landale to a cheque for $8,000. This was successfully passed before the fraud was discovered. Subsequently Pommeroy was arrested and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Meanwhile, Ribeiro had absconded, but was arrested by the Macao authorities, who decided to try the case. The trial came to an end yesterday with the result stated.

Timor is a Portuguese possession near Port Darwin. The staple industry is tin mining.

## HONGKONG SCHOOL-BOYS DROWNED.

### BATHING DANGERS.

The bodies of two Chinese school-boys have been taken to the public mortuary, they having been recovered from the harbour near the Water Street steps. It seems that the two lads, who were aged 13 and 10 years, had been missing since the 3rd inst., when they were seen bathing with other boys in the harbour. They got out of their depth and were drowned off French Street.

## TRESPASSING AT BELCHER'S FORT.

### DUTCHMAN WHO DID NOT UNDERSTAND.

The Frenchman and Dutchman who are in custody charged with trespassing at Belcher's Fort were again brought before Mr. Wood yesterday.

Lieut. Jones, R.G.A., spoke to seeing the men walking about on the forbidden ground and that when he spoke to them neither seemed to understand him.

After the evidence of Lieut. Jones had been read over to the men the Dutchman stated that he did not understand all that had been said.

The Captain Superintendent of Police said that he understood English sufficiently well to secure a job on a British ship.

The Dutchman again said that he did not understand all that had been said, and there being no Dutch interpreter present, the case was adjourned until this morning.

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

The following marriages are to be solemnized in Hongkong shortly:—

Capt. Nevill, R.G.A., Hongkong, and Miss Namoi Florence Stevenson "Tourello," North Point, Hongkong.

Mr. John Hudson, master mariner, of the s.s. *Shanghai*, and Miss Louisa Radmacher, King Edward Hotel, Hongkong.

Mr. William Fraser, mercantile assistant, 8, Queen's Gardens, and Miss Phyllis Wells Dawes, who is *en route* from Australia.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

July 5th, 1.15 p.m.—Depression northern part China Sea, advancing westward.

# THE WAR.

## DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

## COWARDLY METHODS OF ENEMY.

## FEROCIOUS MACHINE-GUN FIRE ON WOUNDED.

## RUSSIANS BREAK THROUGH GERMAN LINES.

### 72 OFFICERS, 2,700 MEN AND 11 GUNS WON.

*FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

CASUALTIES AND METHODS OF WARFARE.

LONDON, July 4th.

It is stated that in no battle during the present war has the proportion of slight casualties been so high. This is not accidental, but in consequence of the deliberate and methodical procedure of the Allies, who, despite the completeness of the enemy artillery preparation and the stretches of wire, have miraculously escaped destruction and proved most costly to their assailants, the Germans still relying on their machine-guns defensively. These appeared mysteriously from dug-outs, sometimes forty feet deep, and were handled with the greatest bravery and sometimes with ferocity, playing on the British wounded lying on the ground. Some of the latter escaped by lying in shell-holes half-full of water, till dusk, when they crawled to the British lines.

At one point a number of Germans emerged from their dug-outs clapping their hands and displaying white flags, and were placed under a guard, but when the British main body had passed more of the enemy poured out of their burrows and the prisoners joined them in overpowering the guards.

It is the honeycomb of catacombs in villages like Thiepval and Serre that enables the Germans to still hold out at many points.

Some of the most fierce fighting took place at Fricourt and La Boisselle, where the pipers of the Tyneside Scots played the men to the assault.

At La Boisselle there was heavy fighting in the wood west of the village, where grenades were mostly used.

The desperate character of the struggle for Fricourt, which is the apex of the German salient, is evidenced by the fact that the village was only stormed at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, though the British had been holding the adjoining wood and heights since Saturday evening.

### RAIN INTERFERES.

PRISONERS EXCEED 5,000.

LONDON, July 4th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that torrential rains have interferred somewhat with the offensive.

The situation south of the Ancre is unchanged.

The prisoners exceed 5,000.

To-day's operations have consisted chiefly of minor local enterprises with a view to retaining our gains.

### ENEMY RESISTING STUBBORNLY.

LONDON, July 4th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the enemy, heavily reinforced from other parts of the line, continues everywhere to resist most stubbornly.

There was heavy fighting during the night in the vicinity of La Boisselle, and the enemy recaptured a small portion of the defence south of the village.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH COMPLETELY HOLD LA BOISSELLE.

LONDON, July 4th.

There has been fighting throughout the day, and we made slight progress.

We completely hold La Boisselle.

A German attack south of Thiepval was repulsed.

There has been much fighting in the air behind the enemy lines. Seven German machines were driven down. We have had no casualties.

### FRENCH CONTINUE PROGRESS.

PARIS, July 5th.

An official *communiqué* states:—The French continued their progress south of the Somme, capturing woods and villages and taking prisoners.

### GERMAN BATTERIES CAPTURED.

PARIS, July 4th.

A *communiqué* says:—Six enemy attacks north-west of the Thiaumont work were repulsed by curtain-fire and rifle-fire with heavy loss.

The night was calm north and south of the Somme.

The enemy did not attempt to counter-attack the captured positions, which we have organised.

Three more batteries, two of which are heavy batteries, have been captured.

### GERMANS RECAPTURE THIAUMONT WORK.

PARIS, July 5th.

An official *communiqué* states:—The Germans recaptured the Thiaumont work.

*RUSSIAN FRONT.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### RUSSIANS BREAK THROUGH GERMAN DEFENCES.

CAPTURE OFFICERS, MEN AND GUNS.

PETROGRAD, July 4th.

An official *communiqué* states that the Russians broke through two lines of German defences at Baranovitchi, and captured 72 officers, 2,700 men, eleven guns, and a number of machine-guns.

*THE BALKANS.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### FRENCH-AIR RAID ON SOFIA.

SALONIKA, July 4th.

French airmen have bombed military establishments at Sofia.

### ROUMANIA'S POLICY.

HOLDING UP ENEMY GOODS.

BUCHAREST, July 4th.

The Government is seizing a quantity of Austro-Hungarian rolling stock and ammunition which was sent to Roumania from Bukhovina to escape capture by the Russians.

The Government has also prohibited the exportation of numerous products to Turkey, and has ordered total prohibition to Bulgaria.

*AFRICA.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 4th.

General Smuts reports that General Vandeventer assumed the offensive on the 24th of June, and drove the enemy from all prepared positions about Kondairang, and is now pursuing them towards the central railway we secured in the Karagwe district.

*GENERAL.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### INCREASE IN SUEZ CANAL DUES.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Suez Canal dues will be raised fifty centimes per ton from November 5th.

### NEW JAPANESE MINISTER TO PEKING.

TOKYO, July 4th.

It is officially announced that Baron Hayashi has been appointed Japanese Minister to Peking.

### JUTE SACKS.

GERMAN EXPERIMENT ABANDONED.

LONDON, July 4th.

The *Bremen Nachrichten* says that German experts have abandoned attempts to produce substitutes for jute sacks.

### THE NEW MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, July 4th.

The *Times* says that Mr. Chamberlain will not leave the India Office, and that the Hon. Edwin Montague (Under Secretary of State for India) is now mentioned as Mr. Lloyd George's successor to the Ministry of Munitions.

It is understood that Lord Derby will be Under Secretary for War, and that he has refused a seat in the Cabinet.

### NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.

Lord Derby has been appointed Under Secretary of State for War.

### THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

SETTLEMENT REACHED AT MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES.

LONDON, July 5th.

It is stated that the Ministerial conferences yesterday resulted in the practical settlement of the Irish question. It is understood that Mr. Walter Long is now the only opponent to Mr. Lloyd George's proposals. He addressed a private Unionist meeting yesterday, at which opinions were strongly expressed against further resignations.

### FRENCH LOAN IN AMERICA.

ENTENTE FINANCE CORPORATION FORMED.

NEW YORK, July 5th.

It is stated in New York that a French Loan of $300,000,000 has been negotiated in the United States, and also that a Finance Corporation has been organised by the *Entente* banking interests in New York.

### DEFENCE OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, July 5th.

The Bill for the defence of the Dutch East Indies provides for the building of a fast cruiser and three submarines.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PAO."]

### NEW APPOINTMENTS.

PEKING, July 5th.

The Government propose to appoint Yiu Sie-kwong to superintend Kansu military affairs.

As Wong Dai-sit is unwilling to take the Ministry of Communications, Sz Siu-ke will succeed him.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce will be divided into two Ministries, with Leong Kia-chiu as Minister of Agriculture and Cheong Hien as Minister of Commerce.

The Government has urged Tong Siu-ye to proceed to Peking to solve the Kwangtung matter.

Jiu Way-lie, Governor of Choikuang, has asked Leong Kai-chiu to come into the political circle.

Leuk Koon-mora favours the abolition of the Military Bureau.

### UNITED STATES DECENNIAL CELEBRATION.

BANQUET AT ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

The dinner given at the Astor House, Shanghai, on June 30th, under the auspices of the Far Eastern American Bar Association and other American organizations, in connection with the celebration of the decennial anniversary of the United States Court for China, was an entire success in every sense of the word says the *N.-C. Daily News*, even though the chief guest of honour, the Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, failed to arrive.

JUDGE LOBINGIER'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of the United States Court for China, who was toastmaster, said:—On June 30th, 1906, for the first time in its history, Congress established a tribunal to sit and exercise jurisdiction entirely outside of American territory. Extraterritoriality in China had been granted our Government in 1844, but it did not require long to demonstrate that this most valuable privilege could not fully be utilized without a system of jurisprudence and trained officials to administer it. The foundation for a jurisprudence was laid in 1848 when Congress extended over all our citizens in China "the laws of the United States so far as necessary and suitable" to execute the treaty. This was amplified and helped to place our jurisprudence here on a firm basis. But the trained administrator was still lacking. Our Ministers and Consuls doubtless made the best of a difficult situation, but they were laymen as a rule and it was not to be expected that they should find themselves at home in the technical field of law. In 1881 Secretary Blaine, in an opinion which was transmitted to Congress by President Arthur, recommended that "men of legal training should be chosen for certain judicial offices independent of the consular system and the establishment of a separate system of courts at least in China, with an appellate court at Shanghai." In March, 1906, Congressman Edwin Denby, son of a former Minister to China, introduced his bill. It passed the Lower House under his guidance, received the support of Senator Spooner in the upper Chamber and became a law on the day we now celebrate. It has been gratifying to find that the American community in China has come to look upon that event as a landmark in its history and it affords me great pleasure to acknowledge publicly the loyal support which all American organizations in China have rendered in preparing for this observance.

MR. FESSENDEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. Fessenden delivered a valuable address on the working of the Court. He said:—The Act of Congress creating the Court did not enlarge or extend to any appreciable extent the laws which had been administered for many years by the Consular Courts. In the earlier stages of its work the Court was confronted with many of the difficulties which for years had hampered the administration of American law in China. Such difficulties as actually existed must be attributed very largely, if not entirely, to our dual system of national and State government rather than to any inherent deficiency in our laws generally. The laws extended by Congress to China have always been assumed to be the general laws of the United States and not those of any particular district or territory. The great difficulty with which our courts in China have had to contend is the application of this general law to conditions in China. In 1907 a criminal case arose in the United States Court for China which was destined to have far-reaching effects upon the administration of American law in China. The defendant was charged with having obtained money by false pretences. His counsel set up the defence that obtaining money by false pretences was not a crime at common law. It was not then, is not now, made a crime by any statute of the United States although it is a criminal offence by statute in every State in the Union. This case was taken on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and some extremely interesting results followed. The Court of Appeals in stating its opinion reviewed with considerable detail the system of law which the United States has extended to China.

The original Act of Congress giving jurisdiction to Consular Courts in China merely provides that such jurisdiction shall be exercised in conformity with the laws of the United States and where such laws are deficient or unsuitable the common law and the law of equity and admiralty shall be extended in like manner over American citizens. When the Court of Appeals examined into this case it found that obtaining money by false pretences was not made a criminal offence by any general statute of the United States. The next point to be considered was the question whether obtaining money by false pretences is an offence at common law. Many able authorities have denied that there is a common law of the United States. It was necessary therefore for the Court of Appeals to decide whether there is a common law of the United States before it could decide whether an offence had been committed at common law. The Court decided the point in this way. It said "we are of the opinion that in making the common law applicable to offences committed by American citizens in China Congress had reference to the common law in force in the several American colonies at the date of separation from the mother country." Just think what this means. It means that where the Statutes of the United States are deficient or not suitable the Court must ascertain the common or unwritten law in force in the colonies one hundred and fifty years ago, and, if successful, attempt to apply it in China. This was in fact what the Court had been trying to do up to this time.

INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

The next speech was that of Dr. Hawks Pott, who said:—Perhaps we Americans are not the most modest people on the

(*Continued on next Column.*)

face of the earth, for we are firmly convinced that we have just grounds to be proud of many of our institutions and we believe that they have a far-reaching influence. Hence we ask ourselves, what sort of an influence has the establishment of the United States Court in China? Has it added to the prestige of our country? Does it create a good impression on the people of this country? We must frankly confess that it was not philanthropy on the part of our Government that led to this enterprise. It owes its origin to the peculiar situation arising out of extraterritoriality, and to considerations of practical importance. We saw what good results were produced by the British Court, and we argued that similar results would follow from the founding of an American Court. Americans are idealists as well as a very practical people, and we like to think that in addition to the practical benefits to be derived from our institutions for ourselves, certain benefits are conferred on others. We do not exaggerate when we say that American education in China apart from what it may have accomplished in winning the goodwill of the Chinese, has had a great and far-reaching influence, and has brought to China many new creative ideas. When we seek for the causes leading the people of China to attempt the establishment of a republican form of government, we make no mistake if we attribute it largely to their knowledge of and admiration for the Great Republic of which we are citizens. So it seems to us that in some way the United States Court in China must be exerting a beneficial influence upon the Chinese. In claiming that such is the case, we must not overlook the fact that the stream of influence is the same as that which flows from the British Court.

MR. REINSCH'S ADDRESS.

In the absence of the Minister the following address was then read by the Consul-General, Mr. Sammons:—

As we look back over the last ten years we may indeed justly feel gratified at the work which has been accomplished by the United States Court for China in working out the many complicated problems of action and of legal theory which confront it. It would be futile to attempt to foretell at what time the Chinese Government, in all its parts—national, provincial, and local—shall have developed an administration of justice so equitable, sound and honest as to render the foreign Powers willing to place their nationals under its sway. Well-wishers of China greet with satisfaction every step in advance made in the efficient organization of this important department of the Government; and in the view of enlightened men, especially of lawyers, the fact that this very Court, itself the fruit of the condition of extraterritoriality, may through the excellence and soundness of its work contribute to the development of judicial efficiency in China according to modern principles of public administration and thus to help prepare for Chinese judicial independence, gives it a special importance. Undoubtedly, a highly developed sense of justice is one of the chief characteristics of the Chinese race. In the past, however, it has found its expression more in general social judgments, rewards and punishments than in the formal and specific action of courts. With us justice is formalized: we have inherited from the Romans and developed systems of definite principles expressed in words under which our conduct is judged by definite tribunals. The American and other foreign courts in China ought to represent, before the eyes of the Chinese people, the humanization of justice upon a higher plane in a more comprehensive way. Though the Chinese enter these courts only as plaintiffs and only in very small numbers, yet in the enormous work of transforming their judicial system the Chinese have these courts immediately before their eyes and from their operation they form their most direct view of Western justice in action.

The evening was diversified by some very pleasant music.

### PROTEST AGAINST LUNG CHI-KUANG.

TELEGRAMS TO FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The Intelligence Bureau of the Republican Government of China (Shanghai), says the *N.-C. Daily News* of July 1st, announces:—

The following telegram was sent yesterday to H.E. Sir John Jordan and their Excellencies the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the friendly Powers at Peking:—

"For the past three years Lung Chi-kuang has grossly misruled Kuangtung. To preserve peace and order a telegram sent yesterday to President Li Yuan-hung urged Lung Chi-kuang's immediate dismissal. Unless he be relieved the whole province will be thrown into turmoil. Henceforth the people of Kuangtung will repudiate his authority.

"We venture to inform your Excellencies that any loans which Lung Chi-kuang may conclude on security of provincial property or likin will be invalid.

"We trust your Excellencies will advise your respective nationals accordingly.

"TANG SHAO-YI
WEN TSUNG-YAO
WANG CHUNG-HUI."

An identical message was also despatched to Sir Francis Henry May, the Governor of Hongkong.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Cantonese Guilds of Shanghai, headed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, in separate telegrams, urged upon President Li Yuan-hung the imperative necessity of dismissing Lung Chi-huang.

The Commanders of various district forces in Kuangtung have telegraphed a circular despatch to Peking and the provinces declaring their unalterable opposition to the continuance of Lung Chi-kuang in office.

### A FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

A LINK BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND COUNTRY.

[BY ARTHUR PONSONBY, M.P.]

It will be the greatest pity if the recent visit of certain members of Parliament to France is allowed to pass merely as a social incident of no particular value. Although the initiation of the visit and the constitution of the body which went out to France are to some extent veiled in mystery, the fact remains that a number of members of both Houses visited Paris, were received with the greatest cordiality, and came away enthusiastic, not only as to their reception, but in their praise of certain aspects of the French Parliamentary system. They came in contract with the French Foreign Affairs Committee, and found a body of deputies who were far better informed and had a far closer knowledge of the policy and methods of their Government than they themselves had of departmental affairs or policy in their own country.

The French system of Parliamentary Commissions has undoubted advantages. At the same time, plenty of objections may be found by those who prefer to keep things as they are, against instituting a similar system in Great Britain. But in recent years the power of the Executive has very noticeably increased, and the utility and opportunities for service of the rank and file in the Legislature has correspondingly declined; it is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that this weakening of the authority of the House of Commons cannot continue indefinitely, or that members will no longer be content to be rendered powerless by being kept ignorant.

THE FORRIGN OFFICE VOTE.

The idea of attaching Parliamentary Commissions to the chief State departments is worthy of very careful consideration. But it is more especially in the realm of foreign affairs and international relations that the importance and ignorance of Parliament has been displayed in recent years, and has amounted to a grave danger. The Foreign Office Vote, the one opportunity for the discussion of these vital matters, was admittedly, before the war broke out, the most barren, fruitless, and the worst attended debate of the Session. This was not because there were not many members who realised what important issues were at stake, but because it was hopeless to expect any statement of policy, owing to the practice that had grown up of withdrawing foreign affairs ostensibly from the party arena but actually from all Parliamentary supervision. In no previous period has so little been known of our international relations, and in no previous period has this secret method been adopted with such rigidity as during the ten years or so preceding the war. Now a Foreign Affairs Committee, while it may not in itself exercise immediate control, and while it should always be precluded from arrogating to itself any powers which properly belong to the House as a whole, is undoubtedly an admirable method of creating a well informed body of members, of stimulating through them a greater sense of responsibility in the House itself with regard to its duties in this connection, and of instituting a link between the Government and the country. A vigilant committee watching current events, examining papers and discussing the more detailed points of foreign questions would be a support and assistance to any Foreign Secretary who really desired to take the country into his confidence and to keep in contact with public opinion. But this and other still more important reforms necessary for securing adequate Parliamentary control will be opposed to the utmost by officialdom whose attitude towards the House of Commons is one of supreme contempt, whose determination to keep the entire control in their own hands behind closed doors is stronger than ever, and whose power to guard the Foreign Secretary from the contamination of Parliamentary or popular influence is still very formidable.

In November last the Prime Minister, in answer to a question I addressed to him, dismissed in a few brief words the idea of instituting a Foreign Affairs Committee as being an expedient of no practical advantage. The fact that it is war time is sufficient excuse in the eyes of some for refusing to attempt to improve any of our governmental machinery. But this private visit, though it may not have had a formal official sanction, certainly had a private official blessing, and might constitute the beginning of a Foreign Affairs Committee if it were properly utilised and immediately followed up. Lord Bryce and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, if they are responsible, deserve great credit for initiating such a step, but I am sure they would be the first to acknowledge that a mere interchange of social amenities with one country is not sufficient by itself.

NEED FOR A PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

There is no space here to enlarge on the precise functions and procedure of such a committee. I have devoted a chapter to it in a book I have recently published ("Democracy and Diplomacy"). But one of the principal advantages of a permanent body of this description would be its existence in the periods when questions of domestic politics absorb the public mind, and even newspaper reports of foreign events are either crowded out or of the most meagre description. Then it is that people are under the impression that "nothing is going on abroad," while all the time events of critical importance may be developing; and even if they are not, our diplomatic and commercial intercourse with the world is not at a standstill, and requires watching and observing by other eyes than those of the departmental experts alone. Moreover, this committee must be officially recognised and officially constituted if it is to render any real service. While there can be no objection to any member serving on such a committee, with one or two exceptions, those who went to Paris have not interested themselves very conspicuously in foreign questions in Parliament, while many who were regular participants in discussions on foreign affairs on the Tory as well as on the Liberal side of the House were not included.—*Chronicle.*

Dodwell Palmer & Co.
Sole Licensed Purchasers of this Cask.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
[38

MASS OF ERUPTION ON HEAD AND FACE

Broke Out with Pimples. Spread Rapidly. Had to Have Hair Cut Close. Looked Dreadful. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Head and Face Clear.

7, New St., Ottery St. Mary, Devon, Eng.—"Some time ago my little girl's head broke out with one or two tiny pimples which spread so rapidly that in a short time her head and face were one mass of eruption. It broke into a mass of running sores. As soon as one would dry another would break out in another place until her head was completely covered. I had to have all her hair cut quite close and she went about with her head covered in handkerchiefs for quite six weeks. It looked dreadful and I never expected to see her head clear again.



"I used various things but nothing seemed to do it any good until reading an account of a cure by Cuticura Soap and Ointment I thought I would give them a trial. It yielded to the treatment. I had only one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and before I had finished using them her head and face were clear. I have never seen any sign of its return." (Signed) E. Simmons, Jan. 29, '14.

Sample Free by Post

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. A single set is often sufficient. Sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book free from nearest depot. Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; or Potter D. & C. Corp., Boston, U. S. A.

42-7

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being inflamed, the seams with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and some told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain remedy in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Blemishes, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Fox Hollow Street, London, England. Price in England 1/1½ and 2/9 per box.

Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

[62




4947


## THE DUBLIN OUTBREAK.

### WORK OF THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The following Report of the Irish Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade contains interesting details of the recent fighting in Dublin:—

Watching the gun-running at Howth in July, 1914, when I motored past the Sinn Feiners; being a frequent spectator of the usual Sunday and holiday parades of these men in the streets; hearing often the words of command given drilling volunteers in gardens on Saturday afternoons; I often wondered when, if ever, were these men openly drilling, determined looking, well equipped and obviously fanatical, to be turned against the Crown or us loyalists.

Reports of the most sensational kind were constantly discussed in clubs and in private circles of the brazen effrontery of these poor fools, either of the intellectual dreamer class, or the hooligan or anarchist variety.

We lived in an atmosphere of doubt as to the future; but I must admit that I felt that a few pop-guns would make them fly if they ever were up against trained troops. Our minds, however, were occupied with the bigger issues and anxieties arising out of the Great War, and Sinn Feiners—always with us—were forgotten; and although we knew, everyone knew, of the ineptitude and indifference of the Irish Executive and the dangers caused by the policy of "Wait and see," on April 24th, when the trouble started, it came on us like a bolt from the blue, it was indeed a case of "Wolf, Wolf."

On the 25th April the Rebels opened the ball, and from that date till the 4th or 5th May the City was swept by rifle and machine-gun fire; much sniping took place from windows and the tops of houses; streets were barricaded, and very considerable destruction of property was caused by bombs, artillery and fires which demolished whole streets. The military casualities, which numbered over 500, and the civilian losses which must have exceeded 1,000, prove the intensity of the battle which raged by day and by night.

As troops from England were promptly sent across and kept pouring in from Wednesday 26th, military cordons were drawn round the City and also around the various strongholds held by the Rebels, *i.e.*, in the G.P.O., Four Courts, Messrs. Jacobs' Factory, Stephen's Green, the College of Surgeons, Messrs. Bolands Bakery, etc.

Martial Law was proclaimed on April 25th and consequently it was impossible for civilians to get in and out of the City, thus we had considerable difficulty in mobilizing our men and nurses, and many active members were cut off. District Superintendent W. G. Smith and Lady District Superintendent Dr. Ella Webb at once proceeded to get all available men and women. As many stretchers as possible were procured and men were posted at various regular and auxiliary hospitals, at Portobello Military Barracks, with the R.A.M.C. under Major Black, at Dublin Castle Hospital, Guinness' Brewery, various dressing stations, and a number were instructed to report each day at our Headquarters, 51, Dawson Street, for orderly duty with the motor ambulance wagons supplied by the Irish Automobile Club, with which body we worked in close touch all through.

Our War Hospital Supply Depôt, 40, Merrion Square, was at once converted into an auxiliary hospital under the control of Dr. Ella Webb. A large number of V.A.D. members, hospital nurses and depôt workers and doctors gave splendid assistance under very considerable personal risk.

We appealed to the residents in the neighbourhood for beds, bedding and food supplies, and in a few hours' time fifty beds were ready, a medical and nursing staff appointed, and many of our V.A.D. members detailed for day and night duty, and a large body of our helpers were shortly seen running through the Square, regardless of bullets, carrying in mattresses, bedding, coal and stores of sorts.

We had about 20 bales of dressings, etc.—part of the Irish Farmers' Gift Day Sale—valued at about £300 ready, in addition to our usual stock, and we were able to send these supplies to the various City hospitals—these bales which had been earmarked "For the Front" we had no misgivings in utilising thus!

As matters became graver it was evident that, as the City Hospitals were filling up, many more beds might be required, we proceeded the next day to convert large halls and private residences in the neighbourhood into overflow hospitals, and the necessary *personnel* and equipment were quickly found.

Another such hospital of fifty beds was similary equipped by Mrs. Heppell-Marr, Assistant County Director of the City Branch, B.R.C.S. I am pleased to say all through we worked in close touch with this hospital, each helping the other and sharing our gifts. Over 250 beds being now ready, we proceeded to evacuate the ordinary hospitals of their lightly wounded cases, but a certain number were admitted directly from the streets, two or three dead, and some requiring major operations.

In Dublin University, where there were 5,000 troops, Corps Superintendent Dr. Arthur Baker organised a dressing station and did splendid work.

I cannot speak too highly of the work done by these hospitals and the gallantry shown by the many helpers who each day ran considerable risk coming and going to their houses as continual sniping was going on from the neighbouring houses, and at the corner of Square five machine guns were spitting forth death.

In addition to purely hospital treatment much assistance was given to the Military and refugee civilians, and hundreds were fed in our houses, and given tea, soup and edibles in the streets.

The greatest gallantry and heroism, however, was shown by those men and nurses who went both on foot and in ambulance wagons to the bullet-swept streets and dressing stations, rendering first aid and transporting the wounded to hospitals with the utmost care and gentleness. I was greatly struck by the cool manner in which the correct wagon drill was carried out, and in no case did I see any undue hurry; stretchers were swung round in the rear of the wagons, lowered, bearers turned inwards, and the wagons loaded *secundum artem*.

This went on for days, and many cases of the greatest pluck came under my personal notice, and many individual acts acts of heriosm were reported to me by the officers in charge of the units. Some of our men who worked directly with the Military Authorities wore uniform; the the others had their badges and hastily made Red Cross brassards; and the doctors wore white coats.

Along the Quays, in Sackville St. (which was ultimately destroyed), around the Castle, the Four Courts, and Trinity College the firing was terrific, but undismayed our gallant band of men and women worked away on their errands of mercy day after day and night after night. The ambulance wagons were frequently hit, as the marks still testify, but I am pleased to say no instance came to my knowledge of deliberate firing on our cars, which is to the credit of the Sinn Feiners, and a contrast to the utter disregard of the Geneva Convention displayed by their masters the Germans.

As the hospitals filled up, and the weather being warm the mortuaries became overcrowded, and the problem of dealing with the dead became so acute it was necessary to bury them in the hospital gardens temporarily—in the Castle alone over 70 were buried. The ambulance wagons were also used for the removal of many bodies to the morgue and elsewhere, and in this work our bearers rendered much assistance.

Although the leaders unconditionally surrendered on Saturday and Sunday, 29th and 30th, much sniping and often times heavy firing went on for some days, and hunting snipers from the houses and roofs continued.

Food supplies now became a difficulty, and in the poorer quarters looting started, and many provision shops were ransacked and wrecked. Our ambulance bearers succeeded in bringing foodstuffs to several of the general hospitals, and in one instance narrowly escaped annihilation, as the Rebels thought soldiers were being brought in for military purposes. This shamecful suggestion was made clear to the rebel leaders at one stronghold, and they frankly apologised.

It is with regret I have to report that Corps Superintendent Holden Stodart of the County Dublin Corps, was killed while proceeding with two others to get a wounded Sherwood Forester out of a house on April 25th. He was shot dead crossing a wall, but as he only had a brassard and badge on, it may not have been realised he was a Red Cross man. At any rate he was killed, we believe by the rebels. He leaves a wife and child—a much respected member of the Brigade, with twelve years' service, universally popular, he showed fearless disregard for danger that day and his death we all deplore. Two other members, viz., Pte. George W. May (Four Courts Division) and Pte. J. Tugwell (Messrs. Jacobs' Division) were wounded on the 27th, whilst gallantly working under heavy fire. I am pleased to say both are recovering satisfactorily.

Where so much gallantry and bravery were shown it is difficult to pick out those who gave the best service. I have already furnished a report to General Sir John Maxwell, the G.O.C., mentioning the names of certain men and women, whose splendid services were beyond all praise. There are, however, amongst our women two or three whose gallantry stands out supremely, and whose leadership and example had a splendid moral effect. These are Mrs. Ella Webb, M.D., and Mrs. Constance Heppell-Marr.

I have spoken to our Chairman, Lord Donoughmore, and he agrees that these two brave ladies have earned the Royal Red Cross, as their conduct during those dark days was a fine example of heroism. I have, therefore, brought their names before General Maxwell, suggesting that a recommendation from him would be supported by the Joint War Committee. I have seen the Director-General, Sir Alfred Keogh, who has very kindly promised to heartily support the recommendations if they are made by Sir John Maxwell.

These two ladies, besides their conduc during the Sinn Fein rising, have given splendid Red Cross service ever since the War started, and have taken the most prominent part in organising V.A.D. Units, starting War Hospital Supply Depôts, recruiting and generally advising; therefore, as it happens there are no two in Ireland, I would submit with great respect, who have a greater claim for this much coveted recognition, and as yet no Royal Red Cross has been granted to Irish women since the War started.

May I ask for your assistance, and that of the Joint Committee, in bringing these names before the War Office for their consideration.

I now beg to submit particulars of each case:—

Mrs. Ella G. A. Webb, M.D.

Organised Hospitals—Cycled through firing line continuously. Visited Hospitals all over the City finding out needs. Worked with ambulance Wagons.

Mrs. Constance Heppell-Marr.

Organised Hospital—Carried in wounded from streets. Brought supplies through firing line. Rendered First Aid in streets under fire.—Yours very truly,

J. Lumsden.

*Vice-Chairman Joint V.A.D. Committee for Ireland and Deputy Commissioner St. John Ambulance Brigade, No. 12 (Irish) District.*

## GERMANY MUST PAY PENALTY OF HER CRIME.

A joint resolution declaring that the United States Congress would view with apprehension an inconclusive peace in Europe was introduced in the House of Representatives recently.

Mr. Gardner (Republican), in moving the resolution said: "I believe it is about time to call attention to the reasons for the great growth of the Peace-at-any-price Party in Germany. Nothing would be more harmful to the future security of the world than that the United States should become an accomplice in Germany's struggle to escape the penalty of her crime against humanity."

## STOCK EXCHANGE RULES.

### POSITION OF GERMAN-BORN MEMBERS.

### COMMITTEE'S DECISION UPHELD

Mr. Justice Astbury gave a considered judgment recently dismissing a motion, which by consent of the parties, was treated as a trial of the action. The plaintiff, Mr. Nathan Gustav Cassel, asked for a declaration that the decision of the defendants, the Committee for General Purposes of the Stock Exchange, in refusing his application for re-election to membership in March, 1916, was invalid and inoperative; that the defendants had not duly determined such application; and that before deciding adversely to him the defendants should inform him of any objection made to his re-election and should give him an opportunity of being heard.

Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. Barrington-Ward were for the plaintiff; Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. Upjohn, K.C., and Mr. Douglas Hogg for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Astbury, reviewing the facts of the case, said that by Rule 21 of the Stock Exchange, in March of each year the defendants had to re-elect all such members as they might deem eligible for membership during the ensuing year, and to elect such candidates for membership as they thought fit. A candidate admitted to membership must pay an entrance fee of 500 guineas, must obtain three sureties of £500 each against his becoming a defaulter within four years from the date of admission, and must qualify by purchasing three shares (in certain cases one share) in the Stock Exchange, which must be sold or transferred to another member within two years of his death or of his ceasing to be a member.

By Rule 35 of the Stock Exchange any member could object to the re-election of any other member by giving notice of the grounds of his objection to the Committee, and the Committee, by Rule 73, could also hear and adjudicate on complaints by non-members. At the outbreak of war the Exchange was closed, and at its reopening in January, 1915, certain temporary regulations were made by which membership was to be confined to British-born persons and to these who could satisfy the Committee that they had been naturalized as British subjects.

THE PLAINTIFF'S HISTORY.

The plaintiff was born in Germany, but he came to live in England in 1900. He became denationalized as a German, and in 1906 he was naturalized as a British subject. Ever since his arrival in this country he had been engaged in business and in 1908 he purchased a nomination and became a member of the Stock Exchange paying the entrance fee of 500 guineas and obtaining the necessary sureties. He had been re-elected for seven consecutive years and had always complied with the rules. No complaint had ever been made against him. On the reopening of the Exchange in 1915 he satisfied the Committee of his eligibility as a British subject, and in March, 1915 he applied and was re-elected for the ensuing year. According to his own statement he had never before or since done anything to render him ineligible.

In November, 1915, the Anti-German Union organized an agitation to exclude members of enemy birth from the Stock Exchange, and a petition was presented to the defendants with that object. The defendants replied that they were not prepared to deal with such members *en bloc* on the lines laid down in the petition, but that they would deal with an objection to individual members under Rule 35.

On March 9th a meeting was held on the Stock Exchange at which a resolution to exclude enemy-born members was passed by 485 votes, but the defendant Committee declined to depart from their former attitude and reaffirmed their decision to deal only with individual cases. On March 10th the plaintiff received a letter from the Anti-German Union informing him that an objection would be taken to his re-election unless he were serving or had a son serving in the Imperial Forces. The plaintiff was a bachelor and was past the age for service. There was no evidence that the sending of this letter was known to the Committee.

On March 15th the plaintiff received a letter telling him that his applicaiton for re-election had been before the Committee and that he had not been re-elected. He wrote to the Committee asking for the reasons for their decision, and he received a reply in which he was told that he might attend a meeting of the Committee. When he attended he was asked if he wished to add anything to what he had said in his letter and when he replied that he could not do so as he was ignorant of any charges made against him, he was told that if he had nothing further to say he might withdraw. On March 24th he received another letter telling him that a motion to rescind the Committee's decision had been lost. According to the plaintiff, objection had been taken to the re-election of 99 enemy-born members, but ultimately only five, including himself, had been definitely refused membership.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

His lordship, continuing, said that on these facts the plaintiff had endeavoured to establish that the decision of the Committee was in substance one expelling him for misconduct, and that as he had been condemned unheard, such a decision was contrary to natural justice, and was void. The defendants, on the other hand, contended that the Committee which dealt with the plaintiff's case had done so in the honest exercise of their duty and discretion; that they did not deem him eligible for re-election and that the plaintiff's case was based on the fallacy that as he had once been a member he had acquired a right to be re-elected.

The question, however, was really one of the contract between the parties and the fact that the plaintiff was of German birth, although an incident in the case, was wholly irrelevant. The question was what were the powers and duties of the defendant Committee, and had they been properly performed. The Committee was a body having judicial duties to perform in the interests of the members of the Stock Exchange, and one of those duties was in connection with the admission and re-election of members for one year from March 25th last.

It might be true that there were considerable differences between the case of a candidate for admission and that of an old member who came up for re-election, but in all cases the Committee had the primary duty to exercise their discretion whether they deemed an applicant eligible. They had the right to decide when an objection had been lodged, and also to determine the method and procedure of lodging it, and they had the same discretionary right where no objection had been lodged at all.

THE QUESTION OF DISCRETION.

Reviewing the authorities, his lordship said that in one of the earliest cases in the books Reg. *v.* Bailiffs of Ipswich (2 Lord Raymond-1232-1240) a corporation had dismissed its Recorder, and Chief Justice Holt considered that if the corporation had merely maintained that he held office at their pleasure, and that they had exercised their pleasure by dismissing him, the matter could not have been further inquired into; but as they had purported to dismiss him for misdemeanour it was competent for the Court to inquire into the sufficiency of their reasons. That was the principle followed in *Re* Wilkes's (Beloved) Charity (3 Mac and G., 440; 20 L.J., Ch., 588).

In the case of Hayman *v.* Governors of Rugby School (L.R., 18, Eq., 28) Vice Chancellor Malins said that the clear result of the authorities cited by both sides was that all arbitrary powers, such as the power of dismissal, which by exercising their pleasure was given to the governing body might be exercised without assigning any reason, provided that they were fairly and honestly exercised, which they would always be presumed to be unless the contrary were shown. No reasons need be given, but, if they were, the Court would look at their sufficiency.

In Mr. Cassel's case the Committee consisted of individuals chosen, no doubt as men in whom the members of the Stock Exchange placed their fullest confidence. No charge of any sort or kind was made against their honesty or *bona fides*, and no reasons had been given by them for the discretion which they exercised in not re-electing the plaintiff which enabled the Court to hold either that they had exercised it on wrong or insufficient grounds, or that the procedure which they thought fit to adopt to arrive at that decision was, in the circumstances, other than fair and sufficient.

His lordship then dealt briefly with cases relating to the procedure of private or non-judicial tribunals elected to deal with existing issues *inter partes*, and referred to Board of Education *v.* Rice (97 *The Times* Law Reports, 378; [1911] App. Cas., 179); Fisher *v.* Keane (11 Ch.D., 353); Labouchère *v.* Wharncliffe (13 Ch.D., 346); Rigby *v.* Connol (4 Ch.D., 482); and Russell *v.* Russell (14 Ch.D., 474). He said that these authorities were mostly to the effect that where members were expelled from private clubs it must be for just reasons, for reasons of law and not of humour. But they had no real bearing on the present case.

THE CONTRACT WITH THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

In the present case, the contract by which the plaintiff was bound, gave to the Committee the duty of re-electing him if they deemed him eligible, whether any charge were made against him or not. There was no evidence that entitled the Court to question their decision, or to hold that they adopted any wrong or unfair method of arriving at it, in circumstances which they knew and the Court did not. He (his lordship) was of opinion that the contract gave to the Committee the right to decide how and by what procedure they would carry out the fiduciary duty committed to them, and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, he could not say that they had departed in any way from what the law required of them in that respect, and it must assume that they, acting honestly, came to the conclusion, for some good and sufficient reason connected with the true interests of the Stock Exchange, that the plaintiff was not eligible for re-election. In his judgment it was of the first importance that their right to do so under the rules should be preserved.

In arriving at that decision his lordship said that he had assumed that the plaintiff had, at the time when the Committee dealt with his application and still had, a sufficient proprietary interest to enable him to seek the protection of a Court of law. Under the constitution of the Stock Exchange there was much to be said to the contrary, but, anyway, it was not necessary now to decide the point.

The motion therefore failed, and must be dismissed with costs.

## 100,000 PEACE TELEGRAMS.

German methods in America are typified by an example which has recently come to light. In the great effort made recently to influence the United States Congress, thousands of telegrams clamouring for the preservation of peace at any price were sent out to members at a given moment. Telegraph operators were over-whelmed. As many as 100,000 telegrams were received. There was a fatal similarity about the wording of these wires. In all there were only nine variations, and these were very slight. This is a typical example:—

"Your constituents urge and expect you to stand like a rock against the passing frenzy of insane and criminal folly on the part of the small portion of interested persons who are clamouring for war. We want peace. Nothing warrants any other action."

It has now become known that the whole thing was engineered by the association called the American Truth Society, an organisation formed to try to keep the United States out of the war. What manner of truth was to be expected from it can be judged by a list of prominent members of the Cincinnati branch—Brunhoff, Otto Renner, Wurlitzer, Zinke, Kohlsaat, Schwaab, Schmidt and Schott.

## WAR NEWS

### CRY FOR PEACE IN HUNGARY.

The *Journal de Geneve* learns from Budapest that the number of orphans caused by the war in Hungary now exceeds 400,000. Misery is everywhere growing, and the cry for peace becoming louder.

### AIR AND SEA RAID CASUALTIES.

The following figures, showing a total of 2,166 persons killed or injured in Great Britain by hostile attacks from the sea and air since the outbreak of the war, were given to the House of Commons by the Home Secretary at the end of July:—

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---|---|
| Naval Bombardments (3) | 141 | 611 |
| Air Raids (44) | 409 | 1,005 |
| Total | 550 | 1,616 |

The analysis of those killed is as follows:—

| | Men. | Women. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Naval Bombardments | 61 | 40 | 40 |
| Air Raid | 222 | 114 | 73 |
| Total | 283 | 154 | 113 |

### CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

The Canadian Army Dental Corps was organised on April 2nd, 1915, under the authority of the Militia Council of Canada, M.O. 102, Lieut-Colonel J. A. Armstrong being appointed "Director of Dental Services." The Corps was assembled and despatched from Canada on June 22rd following, and arrived in England early in July. Clinics were thereupon established in the various brigades, and hospitals in England and overseas. The present strength of the Corps, embracing all ranks—officers N.C.Os. and men—is 225.

A large staff is busily engaged at the training centres in Canada in the task of preparing the recruits for overseas service, and no man who is otherwise physically fit is rejected on account of dental defects which the Dental Corps is able to remedy.

The Canadian Army Dental Corps is one of the hardest-worked bodies in the Service, and has accomplished an enormous quantity of work, as is evidenced by the report of the Director of Dental Services issued to the end of March, which shows a total of operations performed exceeding 200,000.

Reinforcements for the Corps are expected shortly from Canada to meet the requirements of additional troops and hospitals applying for dental services.

Dental Surgeons rank as captains in the Canadian Army.

### NEWSPAPERS AND RECRUITS.

Mr. H. M. Beattie, one of the military representatives at the Eastbourne Tribunal having stated that he had been assured that there were 10,000 newspapers in Great Britain and that a great number of men were being kept back from Army service, Mr. Arthur Beckett (managing director of the *Sussex County Herald* and the *Eastbourne Gazette*) has written a letter to Mr. Beattie in which he says:—

"I have no objection to meet any statement of fact which you may place before the local tribunal with regard to the Press, but I strongly resent such misstatement as you made yesterday, *e.g.*, that there are "10,000 newspapers in this country, and that these must therefore be holding up a very large number of men who ought to be in the Army." According to the "Newspaper Press Directory" there are only 2,413 newspapers in the United Kingdom (in many cases several newspapers being produced by one firm), and it has been asserted again and again in print that newspapers, in proportion to the number of men they employ, stand among the first of the industries of the country for the numbers of men they have supplied to the Army.

"Furthermore, with regard to your assertion that "newspapers would not win the war though men would," I should like to remind you that if it had not been for the newspapers the Government would not have secured the Armies it has demanded."


EXCESSIVE MEAT EATING.

Most people who are troubled with flatulence eat more meat than is good for them. Flatulence is wind on the stomach. Excessive meat eating or defective nerve force is responsible in most cases.

Cutting down the amount of meat in your diet and taking a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills to strengthen the weak nerves that control the digestive processes is well worth trying if you have wind on the stomach, sour risings in the throat, a feeling of weakness in the stomach and palpitation of the heart. Dr. Williams' pink pills are recommended for thin blood and weak nerves, whatever the cause, and they are equally good for the delicate, bloodless girls and the weak, nerveworn man or woman of forty.

Send to-day to the address below for the diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It gives information regarding the tonic treatment for many forms of stomach trouble. There cannot be perfect digestion without a sufficient supply of red blood, and there is nothing better than Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to enrich the blood and tone up the stomach.

Your own dealer can supply them, so begin without delay, but make sure to ask for Dr. Williams', so avoiding substitutes. Also obtainable from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle $1.50, 6 bottles $8, post free.

## MAN'S INFLUENCE.

### HOW IT SWAYS AND WORKS WITH WOMEN.

Mrs. Beatrice Heron-Maxwell writes:—The dream of every woman, saving and excepting those whose individualities are so conclusive in themselves that a double life would be an excrescence rather than a completion, is to find someone who embodies her idea of what a man should be or what her nature requires as "a" complement. In some women the sense of motherliness is so strong from girlhood onwards that the man who can fill her life must be of those who need the strength of tenderness and the protective care in all material things that she has to bestow. These will forgive lack of physical height or of mental breadth and excess of moral latitude, but they find themselves circumscribed in their output of energy and intake of happiness if he directs, audits, and contrives all the daily details of their lives better (in his own opinion at all events) than she does. He has invaded her province, and it is not possible, with this type of man, for her to invade his. He is a standard and a satisfaction unto himself! Other women require stout-hearted, long-limbed, even rough-natured men to make any impression on them. But the man who has real influence over womanly women is the one who is strong, straight, consistent, and open to reason. Still, for all sorts and conditions of men there are all kinds of women, great and small, since as George Eliot puts it in Mrs. Poyser's vigorous tongue, "God Almighty made 'em to match the men." With regard, however, to a man's mental or spiritual influence over the women who surround him, or whom he seeks out, it often falls short in its effect because it is over-defined and over-licensed.

He has the right to call the tune of his household or community, and uses it, irrespective of feminine tendencies or opinions; and this method converts his principles into law. Laws have only one gender of sway—a deterrent one; there was never yet a propelling mind impulse or bent caused by an edict, general or individual. In fact, owing to the contrariety of human nature—one of our best qualities, distinguishing us from sheep—most of us feel no inward attraction to doing what it has been laid down autocratically (however reasonably) that we ought to do. We are fully conscious of this in our Church services, where we all pray for Divine influence to make us desire what we ought to deserve.

#### WOMAN'S CONSCIENCE.

Women have their consciences as well as men, whatever doubt may be cast upon this truth by anti-feminists, whose premises are generally wrong leading inevitably to mistaken deductions, and who obviously are embittered by their own failure to influence women. Knowing, therefore, herself what she ought to do quite as well as the man knows it for her, a woman yearns for an enveloping, loving, sympathetic strength of view and inclination from him that, without forcing her to walk in a special direction, can persuade her to a like frame of mind. The hands of the domestic clock are set by men in any home containing a man, and necessarily so. His shaving water must be the first duty, his breakfast and dinner hour must suit his work, his likes or dislikes are all-pervading. The household life moves on wheels of his supplying. The chief feminine personality in it is often content to be the fifth wheel, an emergency one operating only when the others fail. But all this is not influence—it is control, whether mild or tyrannical, and counts for nothing in a woman's soul-existence or inner thoughts, decision, and aspirations. Beneficial influence comes in only when the man gives the woman a free hand in matters that are not perforce subservient to his exigencies of work or constitution; he and she "yoked in all exercise of noble deeds," like Tennyson's ideal couple, walking side by side through the difficult haze of human life with its hidden turnings, its deceptive alleys, its high hedges, and alluring corners of repose. Children are very sensible of disparity of view in their parents. The younger generation notice the mother's lack of conviction when in answer to rebellious arguments she says, "It is your father's wish," and realise that, though their law, it is not her heart's prompting.

#### A MOTHER'S RULE.

Wise is the father who gains her over to his line of thinking or meets her halfway and makes the decision a mutual one. A mother's rule over the sons is more effectual because it is the despotism of influence, not power; and this also makes a bond between her and her daughters, one that is sometimes of unacknowledged antagonism against the hard-and-fast dictates of the head of the house. Men are so busy considering what they will ordain and how they will set and keep their houses in order that they forget the essential medium of success—namely, the use of their brains and hearts in sounding the feminine brains and hearts around them and bringing these into real accord and sympathetic endorsement.

There is no influence at the point of a sword or the end of a ferrule; it must be the magic wand of reason, tipped with consideration, that induces the desired result, not once, but for always.

Men have been, it would seem, neglecting and losing their influence over women for a long time past, but it is one of the many amendments brought about by the war that it is asserting itself without their direct effort more and more.

They see that woman has initiative, and they are learning to watch her acting on it, using by degrees less coercion, making for opposition, and giving less advice.

Now, therefore, their mental and moral force has a clear field. At last the subtle stream of psychic force begins to find its way through the overlay of masculine doctrines, proverbs, and popular fallacies about woman. Doubts as to whether men will be able to curb and stem her future progress are yielding to hopes that they themselves will have suasive power to influence the passionately sensitive temperaments so unlike their own.

(Continued on next Column.)

## THE NEW AMERICA.

### A BRITISH VIEW.

Sydney Brooks writes in the *Daily Mail*:—That America should puzzle an outsider like myself is nothing. But that Americans themselves should be bewildered by their own country, should confess their inability to explain it, should be at a loss to diagnose its state of mind or to say whither, if anywhere, it is tending—this is really curious and really important.

Once the easiest country in the world to understand, America has become one of the most difficult. Even the shrewdest native judges admit themselves baffled. The war has revealed to them a new America of which they hardly profess to know anything. Those of them who are of British stock not only feel themselves strangers in their own land, but are aware that their position as the governing race is being sharply challenged. It is not in Flanders or on the North Sea alone that Anglo-Saxondom is having to fight to hold its own.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the quite tragic despair with which thousands, and I dare say tens of thousands, of Americans exhibit their doubts and their confusion and their distress. Men whose names are known the world over and who have held some of the highest offices in the Republic have confessed to me that they are wholly at sea, that America seems to them a chaos in which all the familiar lights and landmarks have been submerged, and that there is little or nothing left which they dare take for granted.

What troubles them more than anything else is to find themselves surprised by the war into the suspicion that the United States is not a nation. "This war," they say, "has found us out. We trusted to our school system to assimilate all these aliens in our midst. We see now that it has failed, that racialism is rampant among us, and that there are men calling themselves Americans who are ready to sacrifice everything that is most distinctly American in the interests of the European country from which they came.

"But it is not only," they go on, "this ugly spectre of internal division that frightens us. We have been forced into the belief that, apart altogether from the German-Americans and the other hyphenated hybrids, this country is too vast and its population at present too scattered and its component parts too heterogeneous to allow of any genuine national compactness either of thought or action.

#### LOCAL PATRIOTS.

"Our Federal system, too, is having its revenge upon us. Our people have a strong local patriotism. It centres in the town or village in which they live. Sometimes it embraces the State. Very rarely does it embrace the country as a whole. We have next to no national consciousness as you have it in England or France. As for an international consciousness, for the average American America is the world and his own community the most important part in it."

There is a good deal of truth in these lamentations. The war has long since disappeared from the front page of the majority of the newspapers in the Middle West. What happens in Jonesville, Ohio, interests the citizen of Jonesville very much more than what is happening in Europe. Talk to him of democracy being imperilled or of the immediate menace to the United States that would follow on a German triumph, and he either does not understand or simply laughs. He has never seen the sea; it has never occurred to him, and he does not, in fact, believe, that America could even be invaded, much less conquered; and outside the Monroe doctrine, which no two Americans can be got to interpret in the same way, he has no conception of anything that could be called a foreign policy, and no desire for one.

What is Europe to him? The American continent is good enough and big enough for him and his children and his children's children. In his busy, self-complacent isolation he thinks of his country as something apart from the rest of the universe, a favoured land in which peace is always to flourish, prosperity to increase automatically, and where millions are to enjoy the well-being and the social and industrial and educational opportunities that in less happier countries have been reserved for the few.

#### RESENTMENT AND BUSINESS.

He looks down at us in our European shambles and just pities us as victims of a madness that he is very determined shall not invade his own land or interfere with his own absorbing affairs. An absolute individualist, he has little sense of the State, and takes a quite cool and prudential view of what "national honour" and "national dignity" require of his country. His strongest conviction on the submarine issue, for instance, is that American citizens ought to be forbidden to travel in any ships belonging to any of the belligerent Powers, and that those who defy the prohibition should do so at their own risk and without in any way involving the Government.

For the same reasons he is dead against intervention in Mexico. Americans who go down into a notoriously turbulent country seeking their fortunes have no right, he thinks, to expect the protection of their Government. When they are killed and their property destroyed his instinctive comment is that they were looking for trouble and found it, and that any way it is no concern of his. He resents the manifold affronts that have been put upon his country by the German Government and by German agents and sympathisers all round him, but his resentment quickly evaporates in the excitement of his next business "deal."

---

No longer seeing women in a glass darkly men behold them face to face, the reflex action of personal influence flowing uninterruptedly betwixt them. It is the moment of all moments now for man to use, and not to lose, his influence over woman.

## GEN. TOWNSHEND'S WARNING.

### NOT STRONG ENOUGH TO MOVE ON BAGHDAD.

### MORE MEN ASKED FOR.

A White Paper has been issued containing ten telegrams which passed between Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, Lord Hardinge, then Viceroy of India, General Sir John Nixon (former Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia), and General Townshend of Kut. They show General Townshend's estimate of the risk of advancing on Baghdad after the battle of Kut-el-Amara on September 28th last.

A statement that General Townshend before moving from Kut "had declared constantly that he had insufficient forces" was made in a leading article in *The Times* on April 1st. A telegram from the Viceroy of India on April 6th says that he knew nothing of any protest by General Townshend against an advance to Baghdad and denies that "it was incumbent on General Nixon to regard or forward opinions by subordinate commanders with which he was not in agreement."

The following telegram was sent by General Townshend to General Nixon on October 3rd, 1915, some time before his advance on Baghdad began:—

"By aviator's report you will see he had just left for Kut, and that the chance of breaking up the retreating Turkish forces, which have by now taken up a position at Suliman Pak, no longer exists; that position is astride the Baghdad road and the Tigris, and is estimated to be six miles of entrenchments. It is also probable that Baghdad has sent them reinforcements. See report by aviator.

"My opinion, if I may be allowed to express one, is that up to the battle at Kut our object has been to occupy the strategical position of Kut and to consolidate ourselves in the district. Ctesiphon is now held by the defeated Turkish forces. Should it not be considered politically advisable by Government to occupy Baghdad at present on account of doubtful situation at Dardanelles and posibility of our small forces being driven out of Baghdad by stronger forces from Anatolia, which would compel us to retire down a long line of communications teeming with Arabs, at present more or less hostile, whose hostility would become active on hearing of our retreat, then I consider that on all military grounds we should consolidate our position at Kut.

"The sudden (?) fall of water, which made our advance in ships most difficult, slow, and toilsome, upset our plans of entering Baghdad on the heels of Turks while they were retreating in disorder.

"If, on the other hand, it is the desire of Government to occupy Baghdad, then, unless great risk is to be run, it is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary that the advance from Kut by road should be carried out methodically by two divisions or one army corps or by one division supported closely by another complete division, exclusive of the garrisons of the important places of Nasiriyeh, Ahwaz, and Amara. It is now quite impossible for laden ships to go up."

#### TWO DIVISIONS FROM FRANCE.

When he sent this message he had a division with 22 guns (the allowance of guns in a normal Indian division is 30 guns and in a British division 76 guns), and four or five squadrons (500 or 600 cavalry), according to General Nixon, but reinforcements were brought up, and a brigade of infantry (nominally 4,000 men), two regiments of cavalry (1,000 men), and 6 horse artillery guns were sent to him, while, in addition, communication troop were provided to hold Kut.

General Nixon adds that on October 24th it was decided to send two divisions (nominally 40,000 men) from France to the Persian Gulf, and that on two occasions, on October 19th and November 5th, Major-General Kemball, the chief of General Nixon's staff, was sent by aeroplane to Kut to discuss matters with General Townshend. On his return he "gave no inkling that General Townshend was in doubt as to the adequacy of the force that would be under his command. Whatever opinion General Townshend may have previously held before reinforcements were promised, it was quite clear that the final confirmation of the coming of two divisions from France had satisfied him that the conditions he mentioned at the beginning of the month were fulfilled."

#### "GRAVE RISK" OF ADVANCE.

On April 7th General Townshend, who was then closely besieged in Kut and on the verge of surrender, replied to a question by General Nixon with this telegram:—

"My opinion most certainly was that we were taking a grave risk in continuing a strategic movement against Baghdad with my weak division alone, the British battalions of which were reduced to half their strength, and besides this the drafts to replace casualties at the battle of Kut consisted of raw recruits from India.

"Notwithstanding the fact that General Nixon gave me his confidence, and that the entire conduct of the operations commencing in May with Kurna and Amara, up to the present time, had been given to me by him, it will be obvious that it was most difficult for me in my position as a subordinate commander to give my views to the Army Commander unless he asked for them. Nevertheless, it seemed to me that it was my absolute duty to point out to him the risk of advancing with my present force to attack Ctesiphon, well-known to be a strong position, and to occupy Baghdad. Having called his attention to the risk, my conscience was clear, and I was prepared to carry out any orders given me by him.

"Therefore, on October 3rd, finding the Turks had rallied at Ctesiphon after the defeat at Kut, I telegraphed from Azizieh where I had halted my pursuit. The words I used were as follows: 'If, on the other hand, it is the desire of Government to occupy Baghdad, then, unless great risk is to be run, it is in my opinion absolutely necessary that the advance from Kut by road should be carried out methodically by two divisions or one army corps or by one division supported closely by another complete division, exclusive of the garrisons of the important places of Nasiriyeh, Ahwaz, and Amara.'"

#### "I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY."

"I consider this pointed out risk sufficiently and was all, in my opinion, that a subordinate commander could do. It would be contrary to discipline to protest in the full sense and meaning of the word. Further, I wish to say that I told Sir John Nixon previous to the battle at Kut that not only did I hope to defeat the Turks in their position at Kut, but also, as at Kurna, to rout them completely, and that, if I saw the chance, as I did in May at Amara, I should take the risk of pushing on into Baghdad on the heels of the rout; but I halted at Azizieh [50 miles north-west of Kut] on finding that the Turks had rallied at Ctesiphon in formidable numbers.

"The knowledge I had gained of the reinforcements the Turks had sent to Mesopotamia and the experience of the Kut battle made it clear to me that, compared with those at Kurna, I had very different troops to deal with, and that it was essential for me to be cautious, and that in order to take Baghdad at least an army corps would be required.

This I have mentioned to show my readiness to accept every responsibility for my actions, and that in the first instance I myself had contemplated getting into Baghdad."

A final telegram from General Nixon says that this message confirms his statement that he received no representations from General Townshend after the reinforcements had been sent him, and adds that he and General Townshend were personal friends.

## EXPLOITING KING CONSTANTINE.

### ANTI-ENTENTE PARTY'S TACTICS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES"]

The principal Athens independent newspapers have recently published several leading articles denouncing in violent terms the new policy, now being pursued by the Ministerial, anti-Entente Press, of putting forward the name and person of the King as the opponent of the Liberal or Venizelist Party. The Government Press have been endeavouring by this means to shelter themselves against the growing popular trend of feeling and the open dissatisfaction with the present Government.

Every hint and indication emanating from Government circles during the past few weeks has tended to profess openly that the Government stood for the protection of the King, and, consequently, that any one criticizing the Government, or supporting the Liberal Party, was *ipso facto* disloyal to his King. If the Allies wished to transport the Serbians for their greater security by rail across Greece, this wish cloaked a desire to dethrone the King; if the Allies occupied the port of Argostoli or of Suda Bay, it was not for use as naval bases for the protection of transports, but it was aimed against the sovereignty of the King. Whoever supported the Ententist policy of the Liberal Party should be counted as a traitor, because by so doing he opposed the sovereignty of the King.

No charges have been too absurd for the Government Press and Party so long as they served the new policy of endeavouring to divide the country into those who are friends of the King, because they are anti-Entente and anti-Venizelos, and those who are disloyal and disobedient to the King's commands, because they support the pro-Ally policy of M. Venizelos.

These tactics have gained the Government no new supporters. The people, who are essentially loyal and patriotic, have no respect for the politicians in office to-day. They give their wholehearted support to M. Venizelos because they wish to see him associated with the King in the direction of a real national policy based on Greece's hereditary friendship for England and France and her hereditary hatred of the Bulgarian and the Turk.

#### THE ONLY LEADERS.

Every true and patriotic Greek has complete confidence in the power and wisdom of the King and M. Venizelos, who brought them in triumph through two recent wars to the proud position which Greece had obtained when the present war broke out, and it is to these two men, working constitutionally in harmony, that the people wish to entrust the destinies of their country to-day. No other leaders but King Constantine and M. Venizelos are mentioned in Greece to-day, even by the anti-Entente Press. The few who support the anti-Entente policy of the Government were surprised at the speech of the Minister of Finance in the Chamber recently, openly announcing that the aim of the Entente was to force Greece to join the Allies, but the consternation of these few knew no bounds when three days later they read an official *communiqué* from the Prime Minister practically disavowing his colleague and announcing a fact hitherto concealed from the public—namely, that the Allies, as early as November last, had notified the same Greek Government that they had no intention or desire to urge Greece to take part in the war, and that the Greek Government had replied in writing, recognizing this fact.

This incident has destroyed any remnant of prestige which the present Greek Government could still pretend to enjoy, and the people are asking how much longer they are to continue to tolerate a Ministry whose existence prevents them from entrusting their fortunes and the future of their country to the guidance of the two men, King Constantine and M. Venizelos, who alone enjoy their entire confidence as well as the respect of their country's friends abroad.

## FRENCH MOTOR LORRIES.

### PERFECT SYSTEM CREATED BY BUSINESS MEN.

It is no small business to keep in order the motor-cars of an army. This department needs some six thousand men, and it is organised such a way as to be as self-supporting as possible. The principle on which they are worked is that of a large commercial establishment. To direct them the French have chosen men who are accustomed to controlling and managing important firms, and everything is organised on a strictly commercial basis.

So far as possible each army specialises in a certain make of motors, so that difficulties concerning spare parts and the like may be reduced to a minimum. The card index is very largely used in the organisation of these motor repair depots, and it is by this system that track is kept not only of every car that enters or leaves the workship, but also of every tyre and spare part that is sent out.

A reserve of motor-cars and lorries is kept ready for service day and night, so that any automobile brought in injured or wounded may be immediately replaced. One lot of sheds is reserved for the spare parts required by the special make of car which forms the greater part of that particular motor fleet, and in the second lot of sheds there are stored parts that will fit any make of car.

The work done by the *parcs d'automobiles* is so great that a printing press had been installed on the premises, and effects a saving, I am assured, of well over a thousand a year.

In some cases the repair depots have been installed in such buildings as a factory or barracks, but occasionally they have been established in fields or waste grounds, and there wooden sheds have been run up with great rapidity and have proved extremely satisfactory.

It is when the news of an offensive comes that the depot sets to work at full blast. Then every car is mobilised, including the reserve and sent post haste to perform the duties imposed upon it by the general staff. Slight repairs are done at lightning speed, and it is the pride of the whole staff that the smallest percentage possible of their lorries should be disabled.

## "ENGLAND FOR THE ENGLISH."

### AUSTRALIA'S LEAD.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, speaking at Liverpool, where he was presented with the freedom of the city, said:—The Australian Government has swept Australia free of German influence. There was not one German company in Australia. (Cheers.) There was one company in Australia with a German shareholder, yet when war broke out the control of Australia by Germans was at least as complete as the control of Belgium by Germany. "All our metals," concluded Mr. Hughes, "all our great financial interests, were dominated by her. To-day they simply don't exist." (Cheers.)

Lord Derby, a freeman of the city, in welcoming their "youngest recruit," said he was not sure that Mr. Hughes had not given a hint to the Government and to that city in the suggestion that they should do as Australia had done and sweep all German influence out of the country. (Loud cheers.) We wanted the virile statements and action of a man like Mr. Hughes. But we had learned our lesson, and he hoped England was going to be for the English and the English alone from this time forth. (Cheers.)

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

**Saturday, 8th July:—**
3.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

**Monday, 10th July:—**
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club House, Happy Valley.

**Friday, 14th July:—**
9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera & Comedy Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Potash and Perlmutter."

**Wednesday, 19th July:—**
Noon—The "Devawongse" Steamship Co., Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.
12.15 p.m.—The "Phrasang" Steamship Co., Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.

**Thursday, 10th Aug.:—**
9.30 p.m.—Grand Concert by The Humphrey Bishop Co., at Ball Room, Government House.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 10.18.—No returns from Japan or N.E. China.

Pressure is lowest over China and Indo-China. It has increased slightly at Shanghai, and is nearly stationary elsewhere.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.15 inch. Total since 1st January, 55.30 inches against an average of 41.26 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

| District | Forecast. |
|---|---|
| Hongkong & Neighbourhood | S.E. winds, moderate; fine. |
| Formosa Channel | South winds, moderate. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks. | The same as No. 1 |
| South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |


JUST LANDED:

A SUPPLY OF



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

SOLE AGENTS,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

15

BEER!




ASAHI!




SAPPORO!

STAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG.
ICE HOUSE STREET. TEL. 230-155.
108

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU,

SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BITTEH, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916. [623

## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

BENTEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,615, G. Tomita, 4th July—Japan 28th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
HAIHONG, British str., 1,270, J. W. Evans, 5th July—Foochow 2nd July, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 6,211, K. Inadzu, 5th July—Shanghai 2nd July, General.—Order.
KWANGTAH, Chinese str., 1,536, C. Stewart, 4th July—Shanghai 1st July, General.—Order.
PRIAM, British str., 4,543, W. Black, 4th July—Singapore 29th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,228, Hakaveyama, 5th July—Moji 28th June, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

### DEPARTURES.

July 5th.

ANNA, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
BENTEN MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
GEORGIAN, British str., for Noumea.
ICHING, Chinese str., for Canton.
KATHLEEN, British str., for Singapore.
KOUBA MARU, Jap. str., for Lema Island.
NATICA, British str., for Balik Papan.
SHANGHAI, Chinese str., for Kongmoon.
SUNGKIANG, British str., for Pakhoi.
TAKSANG, British str., for Hoihow.
TOYOOKA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
TRIGONIA, British str., for Palembang.

### CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

July 5th.

KASHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
TAISHO MARU, Jap. str., for Newchwang.
TAMING, British str., for Manila.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Haihong*, from Foochow, for Hongkong, Mr. J. W. Sharp.

### VESSEL EXPECTED.

J.-C.-J. LINE.

The J.-C.-J. Lijn str. *Tjisondari*, which left Hongkong on 12th June, arrived in San Francisco on the 2nd July, thus performing the trip *viâ* Japan in 20 days.

### LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Monteagle* arrived at Woosung on Wednesday, the 5th instant, at 5.30 a.m., left Woosung same day, at 2 p.m., and is due to arrive at Moji to-morrow morning.

The str. *Empress of Russia* left Manila on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at 5 p.m., and is due to arrive here this moring.

### HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 5th.

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 6 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 29.84 | 29.80 | 29.79 |
| Temperature | 86 | 82 | 87 |
| Humidity | 74 | 86 | 72 |
| Wind Direction | East | East | East |
| Force | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Weather | c | c | c |
| Rain | | 0.15 | — |

Highest open-air Temperature on 4th 86
Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th 8[illegible]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

### THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NELLORE,"

Captain A. M. King, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 13th July, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. The s.s. "NELLORE" will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.

Silk and Valuables for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a Steamer of the B. I. S. N. Co.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. 1

### HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE."
On or about 19th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1916.

### GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.) LIMITED.

FOR GENOA.

THE Motor-ship

"GLENGYLE"
9,500 Tons D.W.

will be despatched for the above port about End of August, or beginning of September, 1916.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1916. [875

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k, nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

| DESTINATION | VESSEL'S NAMES | FLAG & RIG | BERTH | CAPTAIN | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DESPATCHED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c. | KASHIMA MARU | Jap. str. | — | Tabata | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | To-day, at Noon. |
| LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL | NELLORE | Brit. str. | — | A. M. King | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 13th inst., at Noon. |
| LONDON & SWANSEA | CITY OF BOMBAY | Brit. str. | — | | THE BANK LINE, LIMITED | On 22nd inst. |
| LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL | NANKIN | Brit. str. | — | G. Manley | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 28th inst., at Noon. |
| MARSEILLES VIA PORTS | ANDRE LEBON | Fren. str. | — | | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES | About 8th inst. |
| GENOA | GLENGYLE | Brit. str. | — | | SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. | About Ends of Aug. |
| MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS | SALAMIS | Brit. str. | — | | THE BANK LINE, LIMITED | On 16th Aug. |
| DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c. | GUJARAT | Brit. str. | — | D. A. Gardiner | THE BANK LINE LTD. | On 25th inst. |
| VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c. | HAWAII MARU | Jap str. | — | | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 10th inst., at 3 P.M. |
| VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c. | SHIDZUOKA MARU | Jap. str. | — | | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 19th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN | KIYO MARU | Jap str. | — | Daguchi | TOYO KISEN KAISHA | On 13th inst., at Noon. |
| BOSTON & NEW YORK | MUNCASTER CASTLE | Am str | — | | DODWELL & Co., LTD. | About 19th inst. |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c. | PERSIA MARU | Jap. str. | — | | TOYO KISEN KAISHA | To-morrow, at 10.30 A.M. |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI | KARIMORI | Dut. str. | — | | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN | On 12th inst. |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c. | TENYO MARU | Jap. str. | — | | TOYO KISEN KAISHA | On 18th inst., at Noon. |
| SAN FARNCISCO VIA S'HAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU | CHINA | Am. str. | — | E. Bent | CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. LTD. | On 5th Sept. |
| VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c. | EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | Brit. str. | — | T. H. Robson | CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD. | On 12th inst |
| VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c. | EMPRESS OF JAPAN | Brit. str. | — | S. Robinson | CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD. | On 26th inst. |
| VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN &c. | EMPRESS OF ASIA | Brit str. | — | W. Dixon Hopcaft | CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD. | On 9th Aug. |
| VANCOUVER SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c. | MONTEAGLE | Brit. str. | — | S. Robinson | CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD. | On 30th Aug. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA | NIKKO MARU | Jap. str. | — | A. J. Halley | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 14th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA | CHANGSHA | Brit str | 1 m. | Takeda | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 20th inst. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS | EASTERN | Am. str. | — | F. C. Gambrill | GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. | On 23rd inst., at 11 A.M. |
| JAPAN | TJILIWONG | Dut str | — | F Carter | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN | On 29th inst. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | ARI MARU | Jap. str. | — | | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 13th inst., at 5 P.M. |
| TSINGTAO | KASHING | Brit. str. | 1 m. | K Yoshikawa | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | To-morrow, at 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | ANHUI | Brit. str. | 1 m. | | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | To-day at 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | SINKIANG | Brit. str. | 1 m. | Eedy | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 9th inst., at D'light. |
| SHANGHAI | KWONGSANG | Brit. str. | — | C. Williams | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD. | On 9th inst., at D'light. |
| SHANGHAI | LUCHOW | Brit. str. | — | W. Stokes | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 11th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | WOSANG | Brit. str. | 1 m | D. R. Davies | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD. | On 13th inst., at D'light. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | HITACHI MARU | Jap. str. | — | J. M. Smith | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 14th inst., at 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA | POLYNESIEN | Fren. str. | — | S. Tominaga | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES | On 15th inst. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI KOBE & YOKOHAMA | NOVARA | Brit. str. | — | | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About 17th inst. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | SOMALI | Brit. str. | — | H.R. Hetherington R.N.R | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About 17th inst. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE | TENSHIN MARU | Jap. str. | — | L. D. Pinckney | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 18th inst. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | RANGOON MARU | Jap. str. | — | Kawai | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 20th inst. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | HAIHONG | Brit. str. | 2 h. | Hori | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | To-morrow, at 2 P.M. |
| TAMSUI & VIA KEELUNG SWATOW & AMOY | HAICHING | Brit str. | 4 h. | J. W. Evans | DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. | On 11th inst., at 2 P.M. |
| MANILA | KAIJO MARU | Jap. str. | — | W. C. Passmore | DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. | On 9th inst., at Noon. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | YUENSANG | Brit. str. | — | Murakami | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 8th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| MANILA | TEAN | Brit. str. | — | W Mesney | JARDINE MATHESON & Co. LD | On 11th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO | LOONGSANG | Brit. str. | 1 m. | J. Walker | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 15th inst., at 3 P.M. |
| BOMBAY via PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, PENANG & COLOMBO | TOTOMI MARU | Jap. str. | — | Knight | JARDINE MATHESON & Co. LD. | On 11th inst |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | JAVA MARU | Jap. str. | — | Fujioka | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 15th inst., at 7 A.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA | KUTSANG | Brit. str. | — | S Yanagi | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 11th inst., at 3 P.M. |
| BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c. | COLOMBO MARU | Jap. str. | — | Bradley | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD | On 22nd inst. |
| NEWCHWANG | CJIBODAS | Jap. str. | — | Nomura | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 12th inst. |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG | ICHANG | Brit. str. | 1 m. | W. Shone | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN | On 8th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| | KAIFONG | Brit. str. | 1 m. | J. B. Evans | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | To-morrow, at 10 A.M. |

### INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| * MANILA | "YUENSANG" | Saturday, 8th July, 3 P.M. |
| † SHANGHAI | "KWONGSANG" | Sunday, 9th July, D'light. |
| ‡SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | "KUTSANG" | Tuesday, 11th July, 3 A.M. |
| † SHANGHAI | "WOSANG" | Thursday, 13th July, D'light. |
| * MANILA | "LOONGSANG" | Saturday, 15th July, 3 P.M. |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Labad Data, Simpores, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [8

### BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1915 [24

### R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD

| FOR | STEAMERS | DATE OF DEPARTURE. |
|---|---|---|

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 15th April, 1916. 23

### CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED




FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE" ... ... ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 12 JULY | "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 6 SEPT. |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 25 JULY | "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 20 SEPT. |
| "EMPRESS OF ASIA"... 8 AUG | "EMPRESS OF ASIA"... 4 OCT. |
| *"MONTEAGLE" ... 30 AUG. | |

* Calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents.

HONGKONG — SHANGHAI — MANILA — KOBE — NAGASAKI — MOJI — YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent. [110

### P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES | NELLORE Capt. A. M. King, | Noon, 13th July | Direct Service. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney | About 17th July | Direct Service. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | NOVARA Capt. H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R. | About 17th July | Direct Service. |
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES | NANKIN Capt. G. Manley, | Noon, 28th July | Direct Service. |

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office
Hongkong, July, 4th 1916 1

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

### "BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SKIPTON CASTLE," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1916. [856

### FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

(INCORPORATED).

ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.

THE Steamship

"YESAN MARU,"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th July, at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1916. [866

### AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "GEORGIAN" FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1916. [867

### S.S. "ATLANTIQUE,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 6th July, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 6th July, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1916. [2

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NANKIN,"

Arrived Hongkong on 3rd July, 1916, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex ss "Malwa."
From Persian Gulf, ex ss. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 3 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1916. [1

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING

| From Hongkong | Connecting with | From Colombo |
|---|---|---|
| 26th July. | "GUJARAT" | 17th Aug. |

# ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong — S.S. "SALAMIS" ... ... 16th August.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

20

# "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

| For | Steamer | Sails. |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON & SWANSEA ... | "CITY OF BOMBAY" .. | ...On 22nd July |

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.
GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 11th April, 1916. 104

# C. N. C.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI | "ANHUI" | On 6th July, 4 P.M. |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG | "KAIFONG" | On 7th July, 10 A.M. |
| TSINGTAO | "KASHING" | On 7th July, 4 P.M. |
| NEWCHWANG | "ICHANG" | On 8th July, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SINKIANG" | On 9th July, D'light. |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "TEAN" | On 11th July, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "LUCHOW" | On 11th July, 4 P.M. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS. 4

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

| STEAMSHIP | CAPTAIN | LEAVING |
|---|---|---|
| "HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 7th July, at 2 P.M. |
| "HAICHING" ... | Capt. W. C. Passmore ... | TUESDAY, 11th July, at 2 P.M. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. 3

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1916. AGENTS 27

# P. & O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers to Colombo | Leave Hong-Kong Noon | Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo | Due at Marseilles 1916 | Due at London 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NELLORE ... ... | July 13 | Through Steamer .. . | Aug. 18 | Aug. 27 |
| NANKIN ... ... .. | July 29 | Through Steamer... ... | Sept. 1 | Sept. 10 |
| NOVARA ... ... ... | Aug. 11 | *KAISAR-I-HIND | Sept. 11 | Sept. 18 |
| NORE ... ... ... ... | Aug. 25 | *MOOLTAN ... ... | Sept. 25 | Oct. 2 |
| MALTA ... ... .. | Sept. 8 | *KASHGAR ... ... | Oct. 9 | Oct. 16 |
| NAMUR | Sept. 22 | Through Steamer .. .. | Oct. 26 | Nov. 4 |
| SARDINIA .. ... ... | Oct. 5 | Through Steamer .. ... ... | Nov. 9 | Nov. 18 |

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong About |
|---|---|
| NOVARA... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | SATURDAY, 15th July. |
| SOMALI ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | MONDAY, 17th July. |
| NORE ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | SATURDAY, 29th July. |
| MALTA ... .. .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | SATURDAY, 13th August. |

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transhipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| Steamers. | Leave H'kong. about | Leave S'pore about | Due at M'seilles. If calling about | Due London about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOMALI ... ... ... ... ... .. | Aug. 15 | Aug. 21 | Sept. 29 | Sept. 29 |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
28 Acting Superintendent.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| Destination | Steamers | Tons and Displacement | Sailing Dates |
|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFFE ... | § KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabusa | 21,000 | THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon. |
| | § MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada | 16,000 | THURSDAY, 13th July, at Noon |
| VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA | § SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Numa | 12,500 | WED'DAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M. |
| | § KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano | 12,400 | TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE | § NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda | 9,800 | FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M. |
| | § AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa | 12,500 | TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 A.M |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ... | COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura, | 8,000 | FRIDAY, 22nd July. |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ... | TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujioka, | 8,000 | TUESDAY 11th July. |
| SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ... ... ... | TENSHIN MARU Capt. Kawai | 8,000 | TUESDAY 18th July |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE | RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori, | 11,500 | THURSDAY 20th July. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ... ... | § AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa | 9,630 | THURSDAY, 13th July, at 5 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ... ... | § HITACHI MARU Capt. S. Tominaga | 13,500 | FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M. |

# EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

## VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
R. MORI, MANAGER.
TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293 5

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamer | Tons and Speed. | Leave Hongkong. |
|---|---|---|
| † PERSIA MARU ... ... ... | 9,000 — 14 | knots ... FRI., 7th July 10.30 A.M. |
| * KWANTO MARU ... ... | 8,000 — 12 | knots ... On or about 12th July. |
| ‡ KIYO MARU ... ... ... | 17,200 — 14 | knots ... THURS., 13th July Noon. |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000—21 | knots TUES., 18th July Noon. |
| † NIPPON MARU | 11,000 — 15 | knots ...TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000—21 | knots TUES., 15th Aug Noon. |

† Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai * Cargo only.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamer | Tons and Speed | Sails |
|---|---|---|
| KIYO MARU ... ... ... .. | 17,200 — 14 knots | ... THURSDAY, 13th July. |

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
TELEPHONE 291. King's Building. 121

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

| For | Steamer | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... ... | POLYNESIEN ... ... | On or about 15th July. |

HOMEWARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and Ports of Call. (Without Transhipment) | ANDRE LEBON... ... | On or about 8th July. |

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
TELEPHONE 740 QUEEN'S BUILDING. 3

# O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

† "HAWAII MARU" ... — ... MONDAY, 10th July, at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Moji. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

## BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

"JAVA MARU" ... — S. Yanagi ... SATURDAY, 15th July, at 7 A.M.

## JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

## FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "KAIJO MARU" ... ... ... ... ... ... SUNDAY, 9th July, at Noon.

§ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building. 56

# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

| Steamer | Arrive Hongkong from Australia | Leave Hongkong for Australia |
|---|---|---|
| EASTERN ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4th Aug. | On 22nd July, 11 A.M. |
| ST. ALBANS ... ... ... ... ... ... | | On 27th Aug., 11 A.M. |

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy Telegra.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
56 AGENTS

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

### CANTON MAIL.

On and after 1st July a mail for Canton will be made up at the General Post Office at 11.30 a.m. on week days (at 9 a.m. on Sundays and Holidays) for dispatch by the 12.10 p.m. express train from Kowloon.

Only letters and Post-cards originating in Hongkong and destined for Canton will be forwarded by train—correspondence must be superscribed "by rail."

Registered correspondence will be accepted at the senders' risk only.

Postal Guides for 1916 can now be obtained at the G.P.O. counter:—

Price 50 cents per copy.

On and after the 1st July Telegraph Money Orders may be sent to and received from the United Kingdom.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bularia and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph station:—

*Empress of Russia* | *Toyooka Maru*

### INWARD MAILS

| From | Per | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Europe (London 7th June, via Siberia) | *Sintiang* ... ... | 5th July. |
| Canada and Philippine Islands ... | *Empress of Russia* ... | 6th July. |
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |

### OUTWARD MAILS.

| For | Per | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Saigon ... ... ... | *Tungshing* ... ... | Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A M |
| Hoihow and *Haiphong ... ... ... | *Hongkong* ... | Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A M |
| Haiphong and Bangkok ... ... ... | *Tamon Maru* ... | Thursday, 6th, 2.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... | *Prism* ... ... | Thursday, 6th 10.00 A M |
| Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town and *London ... ... ... ... ... | *Kashima Maru* | Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A M |
| Straits ... ... ... ... | *Chakrata* ... | Thursday, 6th, 2.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... | *Anhui* ... | Thursday, 6th, Registration ... 2.15 P M; Letters ... 3.00 P M |
| (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 10th July] Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, *Canada, *United States, and *South America via *San Francisco ... ... ... | *Persia Maru* | Thursday, 6th, Registration ... 5.00 P M; Friday, 7th, Letters ... ... 9.30 A M |
| Hoihow and Haiphong ... ... ... | *Kaifong* ... | Friday, 7th, 9.00 A M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... | *Skipton Castle* ... | Friday, 7th, 9.00 A M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... | *Hai Hong* ... | Friday, 7th, 1.0 P M |
| Philippine Islands ... | *Yuensang* ... | Saturday, 8th, 2.00 P M |
| Newchwang ... ... ... ... | *Ichang* ... ... | Saturday, 8th, 3.0 P M |
| Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, *Straits, *Ceylon, *India, *Aden, *Egypt and *Europe ... ... ... ... | *Andre Lebon* | Saturday, 8th, Registration ... 3.15 P M; Letters ... ... 4.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... | *Sinkiang* ... | Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... | *Kwongsang* | Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui ... | *Kaijo Maru* ... | Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A M |
| Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Nagasaki, *Victoria, *Vancouver, *United States and *South America) | *Hawaii Maru* | Monday, 10th, Registration 10.15 P M; Letters ... 11.00 A M |
| Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby (via Batavia) ... ... ... | *Tjikini* ... | Monday, 10th, 2.00 P M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ... | *Haisheng* ... | Tuesday, 11th, 1.30 P M |
| Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya and Macassar (Port Moresby via Batavia) | *Tjisadae* ... ... | Tuesday, 11th, 2.00 P M |
| Philippine Islands ... ... ... | *Tean* ... | Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... | *Lnchow* ... ... | Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P M |
| Japan via Kuchinotsu and San Francisco ... | *Karimoen* .. ... | Wednesday, 12th, 10.00 A M |
| Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, (United States, South America and Canada, United Kingdom via Vancouver) ... ... | *Empress of Russia* | Wednesday, 12th, Registration ... 9.45 A M; Letters ... 10.30 A M |
| (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 15th July] Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, and Valparaiso ... ... ... ... ... | *Kiyo Maru* ... | Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A M |
| Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe ... ... ... ... | *Rellora* ... ... | Thursday, 13th, Registration ... 10.15 A M; Letters ... 11.00 A M |
| The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wed'day, 12th July, at 5 p.m. ... | *Aki Maru* ... | Thursday, 13th, 4.00 P M |
| Japan via Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | *Hitachi Maru* ... | Friday, 14th, 9.00 A M |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ... | *Nikko Maru* | Friday, 14th, 3.00 P M |
| Philippine Islands, Australia and New Guinea via Cairnsbay Island ... ... | *Shidzuoka Maru* ... | Wednesday, 19th, 3.00 P M |
| Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash. ... | *Chenyuan* ... | Thursday, 20th, Registration 10.15 A M; Letters ... 11.00 A M |
| Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island ... ... | | |

* Superscribed correspondence only.

**In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.**


# YOUR MOTOR BOATS AND CARS




Cannot move without a good Spark.

## CROWN DRY CELLS

are the most reliable on the market for

Bells, Telephones or Ignition Coils.

## WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong.

30

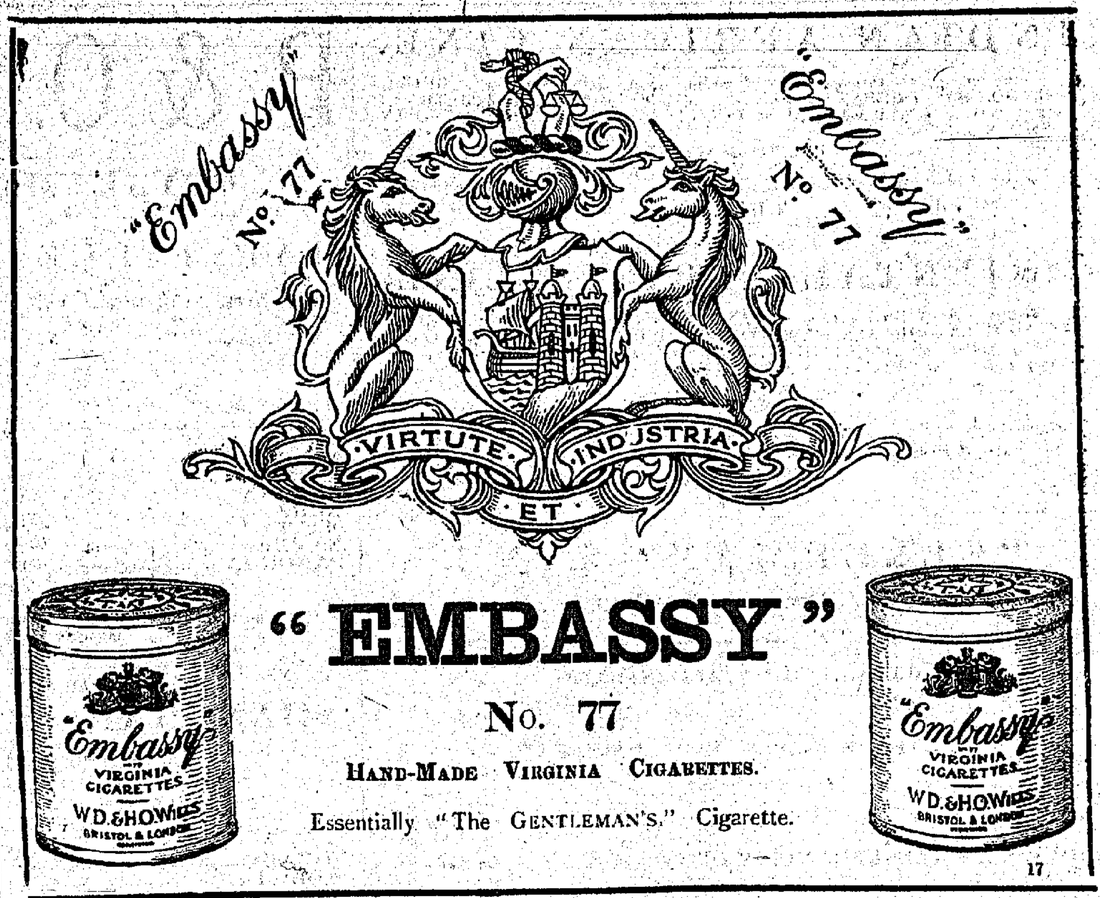

## COMMERCIAL.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | July 5th. |
|---|---|
| On London:— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 2-1 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 2/-⅛ |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight | 2/-⅞ |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight | 2/1 1/16 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 2/1 |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 2/1⅛ |
| On Paris:— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 291 |
| Credits, at 4 months sight | 301½ |
| On New York:— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 49½ |
| Credits, at 60 days' sight | — |
| On Bombay:— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 153½ |
| On Calcutta:— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — |
| Bank Bills on demand | 153½ |
| On Shanghai:— | |
| Bank Bills, at sight | 71 |
| Private, 30 days sight | — |
| On Yokohama:—On demand | 97 |
| On Manila:—On demand—Peso— | 97½ |
| On Singapore:—On demand | 87½ |
| On Batavia:—On demand | 119 |
| On Haiphong:—On demand | 4½ p.m.n. |
| On Saigon:—On demand | 4 7/16 p.m.n. |
| On Bangkok:—On demand | 74½ |
| Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate | $ 9 60 |
| Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael | $53.40 |
| Bar Silver, per oz. | 30⅜d. |

### Subsidiary Coins.

| | | per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong | 20 cents pieces... | $ 2 15 discount |
| Hongkong | 10 " | $ 2 20 " |
| Canton ... | 20 " ... | $14 60 " |
| Canton. | 10 " ... | $12 50 " |


"EMBASSY"

No. 77

Hand-Made Virginia Cigarettes.

Essentially "The Gentleman's" Cigarette.

17


## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1916.

| Stocks. | No. of Shares. | Value | Paid up. | Closing Quotations Cash | Return on basis of last Div'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banks.— | | | | | |
| Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation | 120,000 | $125 | all | $760, sales L'don | 6 p.c. |
| China Borneo Company, Limited ..... | 60,000 | $12 | all | $8½, sales | |
| China Light and Power Company, Ltd. | 50,000 | $5 | all | $4½, buyers | 8⅓ p.c. |
| China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | $1 | all | | |
| Cotton Mills.— | 200,000 | $10 | all | $8½, sales | 7 p.c. |
| S'hai. Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. | 60,000 | Tls. 50 | all | T. 91½ | |
| Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. | 100,000 | Tls. 10 | all | T. 13½ | 5½ p.c. |
| International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ltd. | 10,000 | Tls. 70 | all | Tls. | |
| Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | Tls100 | all | Tls. | |
| Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ..... | 20,000 | Tls. 50 | all | Tls. | |
| Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 20,000 | Tls. 50 | all | T. 135, sales | 3⅓ p.c. |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited. ..... | 40,000 | $7½ | $6 | $34½ | |
| Docks and Wharves.— | | | | | |
| H'Kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd. | 60,000 | $50 | all | $83½, sellers 82½, sales | 4⅓ p.c. |
| H'Kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. | 60,000 | $50 | all | $127, sellers | 3⅓ p.c. |
| S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 58,200 | Tls100 | all | T. 76, buyers | |
| New Engineering & S. B. Works Ltd. | 150,000 | Tls. 5 | all | Tls. 9 | |
| S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. | 38,000 | Tls100 | all | Tls. 82 | 5½ p.c. |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited. | 400,000 | $10 | all | $9½, sales | |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited. ..... | 60,000 | $10 | all | $14½, buyers | 8⅓ p.c. |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited. ..... | 20,000 | $50 | all | $107, sal. & buy. | 4⅔ p.c. |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited. ..... | 6,500 | $25 | all | $170 | 4⅓ p.c. |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. | 60,000 | $10 | all | $32 | |
| Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited. ... | 325,000 | 5/- | all | $7 | 7⅓ p.c. |
| Insurances.— | | | | | ⅓ p.c. |
| Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited.. | 10,000 | $250 | $50 | $190, buyers | 6⅓ p.c. |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, .... | 20,000 | $20 | $2 | $153 | |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ... | 8,000 | $250 | $50 | $375 | 5⅓ p.c. |
| North-China Insurance Co., Limited. ... | 10,000 | £15 | £5 | Tls. 165 | |
| Union Insurance Society, Limited, ..... | 16,000 | $250 | $100 | $915, sales | |
| Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd. ... | 12,000 | $100 | $60 | $250 @ Ex 7/- | 6⅓ p.c. |
| Lands and Buildings.— | | | | | |
| H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | $100 | all | $103, buyers | |
| Hongkong Central Estate, Limited, .... | 10,000 | $100 | all | $97, sellers | 6⅓ p.c. |
| Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd. | 25,000 | $100 | $75 | $100 | 7⅓ p.c. |
| Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd. | 150,000 | $10 | all | $6.60, sales | |
| Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.... | 6,000 | $50 | $30 | $38 | 6 p.c. |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. ... | 78,000 | Tls350 | all | Tls. 92 | |
| West Point Building Co., Limited. ... | 12,500 | $50 | all | $85½, buyers | |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ..... | 250,000 | Gds.10 | all | Tls. 26⅛ buyers | |
| Mining.— | | | | | |
| Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited, ..... | 1,000,000 | £1 | all | 32/3, buyers | |
| Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd. | 1,000,000 | £1 | all | 98/-, buyers | |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld. | 200,000 | £1 | all | 37/6, sellers | 7 p.c. |
| Tronoh Mines, Limited ..... | 160,000 | £1 | all | 39/-, sellers | |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited ..... | 25,000 | $10 | all | $8½, buyers | |
| Refineries.— | 80,000 | $10 | $1 | $0 70, buyers | |
| China Sugar Refining Co., Limited. ... | 20,000 | $100 | all | $119½, sales | |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited ..... | 7,000 | $100 | all | $37, sellers | 5 p.c. |
| Steamship Companies.— | | | | | |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited. | 20,000 | $50 | all | $133, buyers | 4½ p.c. |
| H'kong., Canton & Macao S. B Co., Ld. | 30,000 | $15 | all | $32 | |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. | 60,000 d 50,000 f. | £5 | all | pref. 848 def. 134, sellers | 7½ p.c. |
| Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd. | 4,232,902 | £1 | all | 96/- | 42 p.c. |
| Star Ferry Company, Limited. ..... | 40,000 | $10 | all | $35½ | |
| South China Morning Post, Limited ..... | 6,000 | $25 | all | $29 | 7½ p.c. |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited ..... | 20,000 | $5 | all | $32 | |
| Stores and Dispensaries.— | | | | | 7 p.c. |
| Powell, Wm., Limited ..... | 2,000 | $7 | all | $69, buyers | 9 p.c. |
| Watson & Co., A. S., Limited ..... | 50,000 | $10 | all | $67 | 6 p.c. |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited ..... | 50,000 | $10 | all | 1 buyers | |

| Loans. | Amount. | Value. | Interest. | Quotations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chinese Imperial 1895. | Tls. 767,200. | Tls. 250 | 7% p. annum | Par. |

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*


## BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY ORDER THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!



## BANKS

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... ... ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver ... ... ...$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq | Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9

### THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital ... ... $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ... ... $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuneh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow, Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chuhsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinlen, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao Taiyuan: Yuanhsing, Foochow, Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung Canton. Kuikiang. Peking Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange
Hongkong, 18th October, 1914 [560

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... ... ... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [132



## BANKS

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds, ... ... ... " 4,650,000

President: Tetsutaro Sakurai, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq

Directors.
Ryotoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
Branches and Agencies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akao | Kagi | Makung | Taichu |
| Amoy | Karaikou | Osaka | Tainan |
| Canton | Keelung | Shangha | Taito |
| Foochow | Kiukiang | Singapore | Takow |
| Giran | Kobe | Shinchiku | Tamsui |
| Hongkong | London | Swatow | Tokyo |

Correspondents at
Chemulpo, Cheshun, Dairen, Fusan, Heilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, New York, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga, Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Voeux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1916. [642

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital ... ... ...£1,500,000
Subscribed " ... ... ... 1,125,000
Paid-up " ... ... ... 562,500
Reserve Fund " ... ... ... 550,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Galle | Karachi | Penang |
| Calcutta | Hongkong | Kota Bharu | Rangoon |
| Colombo | Howrah | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Kandy | Madras | Singapore |
| Port Louis (Mauritius) | Mahé (Seychelles). | | |

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [79


### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

Printed and Published by Henry Adolphus Cartwright, of The Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office 131, Fleet Street, E.C.